The New-York Times.

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THE FRENCH ARMY.

DETAILS OF ITS ORGANIZATION.

ADOPTION OF GERMAN IDEAS—THE SYSTEM OF REQUISITIONS—RECENT MANŒUVRES.

From a Special Correspondent.

ST. OMER, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1874.

I have just been taking a holiday; am, in fact, engaged in that process even now. A journalist's holiday means change of work; and instead of writing to you from England I address a letter to you from France. I thought of going to Paris, but on reaching Calais I found that troops were collecting for a special purpose close by, at St. Omer. I went to St. Omer and learned that the head-quarters of the army corps, a portion of which was then assembling, were at Lille. At Lille I called on Gen. Clinchant commanding the first of the newly-formed corps d'armée (of which the Law of Military Organization created only eighteen, though two additional ones seem to have been formed by Ministerial decree,) and was informed that his two divisions would be out for manœuvres from the 4th to the 22d of September—Division No. 1 on the plain of Lens, where, in the middle of the seventeenth century, the Spaniards were defeated in a decisive battle by Condé; Division No. 2 at the camp of Helfant, near St. Omer, where a commemorative column records the fact that in 1842, almost immediately before his death, Louis Philippe's eldest son, the Duke of Orleans, founded the ten battalions of chasseurs formerly known in the French Army, and much admired for the precision of their firing and the rapidity of their marching, under the name of "Chasseurs de Vincennes."

The French Army is reorganized almost precisely on the German model, and each army corps contains one battalion of chasseurs. But the battalions of "Chasseurs de Vincennes," specially so called, were dissolved in 1848, as recalling a useful action on the part of a dynasty just dethroned. Similarly the "Guides," the "Guard," and all picked corps—"corps d'élite," as the French say—were done away with after the fall of the Empire. There is a sound military reason, however, for dispensing with the services of picked troops. The general body of the army used to be weakened for their benefit; and Mr. Kinglake pointed out long ago in his *History of the Crimean War* what Prince Frederick Charles afterward observed in his celebrated pamphlet on "The Art of Fighting the French Army," that if the French "corps d'élite" could once be got at and beaten, very short work could be made of the regiments of the line. The principle of uniformity has now been introduced throughout the French Army. The chasseur battalion in each army corps is usually composed of livelier and tougher men than the battalions of the ordinary regiments, but with this exception the infantry of the French Army is all of one pattern. So for the most part is the cavalry, which consists of a great number of dragoon regiments, of chasseurs, hussars, and cuirassiers—to the entire exclusion of lancers. The cuirassiers are necessarily heavy cavalry, but the huzzars, chasseurs, and dragoons are all of about the same medium build, and are all mounted on the same medium-sized horses.

From Lens, where the First Division was to train, the distance to the camp of Helfont, near St. Omer, where the preparatory exercises of the Second Division were to be performed, the distance is about forty miles; and on the 11th—that is to say four days ago—the Second Division was to march to the attack of the First. Meanwhile the troops were not encamped as during the last war, but were everywhere quartered on the inhabitants, in the German style, and, indeed, in what was the French style until the system of camping was introduced in Africa by regiments obliged to pass days and nights in desert plains where no sort of cover was to be obtained. The men lived, too, as on a campaign. They were fed, in the first instance, on rations duly purchased by the Commissariat Department. But afterward, when they began to march, supplies were obtained through requisitions presented by the officers in command to the Mayors of villages situated on the line of advance. The Mayor delivered up the oxen, the bread, the wine, or whatever might have been required at his hands to the chief officer, and took from him a receipt which had to be signed not only by the officer, but also by a local authority called a "greffier," (a sort of notary,) who bore witness that the transaction had taken place in proper form. The value of the supplies, at market prices, will be obtained from the Government and distributed by the Mayor among the villagers who furnished them. Thus everything happens as in time of war, with this little difference only: That in time of war, and in the case of requisitions made by an invading army, the redemption of the requisitions is a matter of uncertainty, and can never take place until after the termination of hostilities. Peace requisitions, however, addressed (for example) by a French commander to a French Mayor, and presented after being honored to the French Government, are redeemed forthwith, and at their full value.

Even in time of peace, and among fellow-countrymen, the requisition system does not always work smoothly. The supplies demanded cannot, perhaps, be procured without some delay; and the troops, meantime, may be hungry, and the commanding officer impatient. An invading General in such cases tells the Mayor that if the beef, the bread, the wine, the cigars, and so on, are not forthcoming within a certain time a heavy fine will be imposed, and "Monsieur le Maire," with some prominent member of the Municipal Council, carried off and kept as a hostage until payment. He may also send out cavalry to capture the oxen wherever they can be discovered; and the end of it all will perhaps be resistance, slaughter, and the burning of a village. Very different, indeed, from this is the working of the requisition system in time of peace when, as generally happened in the agreeable campaign which I have just witnessed, the commanding officers are considerate and polite, and the village Mayors obliging and patriotic.

The manœuvres were preceded, and are now being followed, by exercises which take the form of marching, as if for the purpose of making reconnoissances and skirmishing. The active army of France, apart from the "reserves," specially so called, and a sort of landwehr not yet organized, known as the "Territorial Army," consists of two classes of men—men performing five years' service, of which the active army would consist exclusively if the Government could only afford it; and men performing six months' service, who, having completed that term, are sent home to be called out for training and for manœuvres either once every year or once every two years, as the Ministry of War may think fit. Allowing for men drafted into the naval service and men provisionally excused, (none between the ages of twenty and forty are absolutely exempted from bearing arms,) the system of universal service gives France every year 150,000 men for the army. Of these I calculate that 50,000—who are taken from among the whole mass by lottery—enter for five years; and the remaining 100,000, in two portions of 50,000, for six months each portion. Thus France trains, or will train when the new system is in full working order, 150,000 men annually, of whom 50,000 will be made thoroughly good soldiers, so as to be able to furnish an ample supply of non-commissioned officers, and to act as the backbone, or perhaps I should say breastbone, of a popular army; while 100,000 will at least learn to march, to fire, to skirmish, and to act intelligently and obediently under orders. I will say nothing at present of the various series of reserves into which all the men of the active army will pass, and in which they have to remain until the age of forty. Confining my attention, as much as possible, to the Autumn exercises and manœuvres, I wish to point out that the exercises are taking place chiefly for the benefit of the six-months' men—"men of the second levy," as they are called—though the men who are in the ranks for five years' continuous service will also profit by them.

The manœuvres, as distinguished from the exercises, are, above all, advantageous in testing the abilities of the superior officers, and in familiarizing them with such operations as reconnoitering, choosing ground, taking up positions, not to speak of direct attack and defense. The sham fighting, however, is at all manœuvres conducted in truly sham style; and the only operations in peace manœuvres which are conducted precisely as in war—the only ones in fact which can be so conducted—are those above specified. Thus directly the Lens army got engaged with the army from St. Omer, I saw an infantry regiment on the St. Omer side of a narrow stream which separated the contending forces, march coolly from one position to another within view and within range of the enemy's artillery—which neglected, however, to profit by its opportunity. The river, again—running through a valley on each side of which the hostile armies were posted, on the sides and summits of steep slopes—was crossed by bridges which in actual warfare would have been blown up. At the second days' battle moreover, a charge of cavalry was made, under such conditions that in actual warfare every saddle would have been emptied. As it was, two were emptied; but only in consequence of bad riding on the part of the occupants. This charge, by the way, instead of being more perfectly executed than might have been looked for in real warfare, was far below the horrible reality. At Sedan the Chasseurs d'Afrique charged the Prussian infantry at a headlong pace; but the charge which in the campaign between Lens and St. Omer cost the French two men temporarily *hors de combat*, was performed only at a trot. The ground was heavy and the horses tired, and although the order to gallop was sounded there was no chance of its being obeyed.

MacMahon attended on both days, and an English officer, Major Knollys, of the Ninety-third Highlanders, rode with his staff. This gentleman and myself were, I believe, the only foreigners present, though, according to popular report, Prussia was largely represented through spies. The Marshal is soon about to witness the manœuvres of the Second Army Corps, about which I may have something to say in a second letter.

S. E.

THE CURRENCY.

WITHDRAWAL OF CURRENCY FROM THE EAST FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH—REDEMPTION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Controller of the Currency is preparing a circular addressed to national banks, soon to be issued, inclosing a list of national banks whose circulation it is desirable to withdraw, in order that it may be used in supplying applications for new national banks in the West and South. The act of June last provides for the withdrawal of circulation from banks in States which are in excess, and its redistribution to banks in States which are deficient. If, under this act, a demand shall be made for circulation amounting in the aggregate to thirty millions, it will at once become the duty of the Controller to withdraw from the banks in the State of New-York having over $1,000,000 their excess over that amount, and from those in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Maryland their excess over $300,000 circulation. However, any considerable proportion of the circulation of the banks which have deposited legal-tender notes with the Treasurer for redemption of their circulation can be overdrawn. It is not probable that it will be necessary to make requisition as provided in the law for some months to come. The request is made that national banks which are not depositories shall assist so far as they are able in the redemption of these notes. The Secretary of the Treasury first issued a circular to assistant treasurers and Government depositories, and the Controller of the Currency now addresses banks, not depositories, in excess of circulation.

It is the intention of the Controller to forward to all national banks new circulation upon the day of notification from the Treasurer of his reimbursement for national bank notes which have been redeemed; and in order to facilitate and forward remittances, it is requested that banks will designate what denomination of notes shall be transmitted to them in place of the mutilated and worn-out notes received from them. New notes of denominations designated, including $10 notes, will be promptly transmitted to banks until otherwise advised.

The national bank redemption agency has called upon the national banks within the last six days for about $4,350,000 in legal-tender notes to reimburse it for their notes redeemed. Other calls will follow at the rate of about $750,000 per day until sufficient legal tenders shall have been received to justify the resumption of redemptions. The date of resumption will depend somewhat upon the promptitude with which the banks respond to the call.

THE GLOUCESTER FISHING BUSINESS AND MARKET.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 28.—During the week ending Sept. 26, 52 vessels have been reported, 12 from George's Bank, with 310,000 pounds of codfish: 8 from Grand and Western Banks, 5 with salt confish, aggregating 480,000 pounds, and 3 with 41,000 pounds of halibut; 30 from mackerel trips; 28 from off shore with 3,475 barrels; 2 from the Bay of St. Lawrence with 400 barrels, and 2 freighters from Canso with 2,500 barrels of mackerel. George's codfish is in good demand and scarce, with an advance in prices and firm at $5 50; Grand Bank, $5 25; Western Bank, $4 50. Fresh halibut is very scarce and wanted very much. The few arrived this week sold for 11 cents per pound for white and 6 cents for gray. Mackerel off shore are in light receipts. The market is kept clear, selling as fast as received at $13 and $9 for ones and twos. Bay is scarce, selling at $10 and $8 for ones and twos. Smoked halibut is 11 cents per pound. Cod-oil 50 cents per gallon, and the market is firmer in oil.

HARVEST-HOME CELEBRATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Schuetzen Park was thronged to-day by Germans participating in the celebration of Harvest-Home. The principal feature to-day was a procession of 350 men and women attired in ancient German costume. Including the distinguished persons represented were King William, Bismarck, Von Moltke, and twelve other German Generals. Dancing and the usual festivities were continued until evening, when the grounds were illuminated.

LOUISIANA.

THE COMPROMISE REACHED BY THE CONTENDING PARTIES.

THE DEMOCRATS TO AID IN PRESERVING ORDER—AN ADVISORY BOARD OF TWO FROM EACH SIDE AND ONE NEUTRAL.

We have received the following dispatch from our Special Correspondent at New Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—At 11:30 o'clock to-night the Committees of Conference, representing the Central Committee of the Republican and Democratic Parties, after having been in constant session for upward of seven hours, arrived at a conclusion. The agreement entered into is that the Democrats shall do everything in their power to aid in the maintenance of law and order and the support of the legally-constituted authorities. They also promise that during the approaching election they will strive to prevent intimidation and violence on the part of the party they represent. It is further agreed that the Advisory Board shall consist of five members; two to be chosen from the Democrats, two from the Republicans, and one non-partisan, who is named in the person of Dr. Bonzano, Superintendent of the Mint. The Board of State Canvassers, about which there has been so much discussion, it is agreed, shall consist of five members, two of whom shall be Democrats and three Republicans.

The Democrates tried to induce the Republicans to promise that they would not prosecute those engaged in the recent riots. This, however, they positively refused to. The compromise is signed by the chairmen of both committees.

During the evening some 500 members of the White League paraded through the streets. There was no disturbance.

THE TROOPS.

ANOTHER REGIMENT UNDER ORDERS FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

OMAHA, Sept. 28.—The Twenty-third Infantry, recently arrived from Arizona, is now under orders to go to New-Orleans.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM SENATOR SCHURZ.

THE USE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS—MARSHAL PACKARD — AN OFFICER WHO OUGHT TO BE REMOVED.

MACON, Mo., Sept. 28.—Senator Schurz to-day addressed a mass meeting here on State and national politics, and, in the course of his speech, made the following remarks on the correspondence between Marshal Packard and Gen. Emory, in Louisiana:

"I notice that Gen. Emory, with commendable spirit, repels the idea that United States troops could be used for political purposes. No doubt he describes the sentiments of the honest soldier correctly when he says such an attempt would be resented by them with indignation. For this I honor him. I should be the last man to cast any slur upon the honorable spirit and good faith of the true soldier. But I submit that Gen. Emory's protestation does not meet the case. He says in his letter to Marshal Packard that he does not see how United States troops can be used for political purposes. Just there is the trouble. I venture to say that Marshal Packard, in his capacity as party manager, does see many things which Gen. Emory cannot see, just because the latter is an honest soldier and not a party manager. Campaign managers of the Packard stamp are apt to see many things which the honest soldier may find it difficult to appreciate. We remember the use United States troops were put to in the Kellogg usurpation in 1872. For weeks they had to stand guard over the State-house, while a State Government and Legislature were put in power which had not the least evidence of an election by the people, but were virtually created by an act of the grossest usurpation on the part of Judge Durell. The honest soldier may not have seen the outrageous character of that proceeding, or if he did he may have been indignant at it; but he simply had to obey orders. And who procured those lamentable orders? The party managers in Louisiana, and among them Marshal Packard. They knew how to obtain orders for the honest soldier then, and they may try, on some pretext, to obtain orders for a kindred purpose now, which the honest soldier will have to obey, indignation or no indignation; or they may use the latitude of their power to make arrangements for themselves. The soldier will have to play a part without being able to see through it. I hope they will not be as successful as they were in 1872. But, however that may be, I say again, inasmuch as it is of the highest importance, that the people of Louisiana not only should have a fair election, but also be made to feel and believe that they have one. No man who was an accomplice in the usurpation of 1872, and who at this time is the manager of a political party in the pending election, and especially of that party for whose benefit the usurpation in 1872 was accomplished, should have the least influence over the employment of United States troops in that election, because such a man cannot inspire confidence. But I go further. We learn through the papers that the opponents of the Kellogg Government, who but recently, after a successful revolution, with 10,000 armed men at their command, dutifully bowed down before a corporal's guard under the National flag, and promptly submitted to the reinstatement of Kellogg, have been making an honorable and loyal effort to secure a fair election. In their conferences with the chiefs of the Kellogg party, they proposed that the Returning Board should be composed of two members from each party, and the fifth should be designated by the two parties together, as a sort of an umpire; and I understand the opponents of Kellogg agreed that this umpire might be taken from the Republican ranks, provided he have the character of a fair and just man. This was no captious demand, for it is well known that in Louisiana elections are apt to be decided not by the people who cast the votes, but by the party managers and their tools who count and return the votes. The granting of such a request was, therefore, not only proper, but absolutely necessary to produce confidence and good feeling. Even many prominent men of the Kellogg party recognized the evident fitness of the proposed arrangement, but, as the newspapers inform us, there was one man opposing it to the last, even against his party friends; one man who strenuously insisted that the party managers and their tools should keep the power of counting and returning the votes, and thus deciding the election. That man was Marshal Packard. Mr. Packard is an officer of the National Government; as such and through his assistants he exercises in Louisiana great power in the name of the National Government. He represents the authority, and is supposed in a great measure to represent the sentiments, of the National Government, and when such a Federal officer at the same time plays the part of party manager in a State and stands up as the principal and perhaps only obstacle to an arrangement so necessary for securing a fair election, so eminently proper and just that every fair-minded man would unhesitatingly accept it as conducive to peace, order, good feeling, and good government, that every friend of fair-dealing and of Democratic institutions, nay every patriotic American, will cordially applaud—then such a man does not only not inspire but he does not deserve confidence; and it is for the National Government to consider whether such a man, aside from the control of troops in a contested election, can be intrusted with representing the authority of the National Government in any manner or sense at all. It is of the highest importance that, now more than ever, the whole people of Louisiana be inspired with new confidence in the fairness, justice, and good will of the National Government. But the past performances and present attitude of Marshal Packard, clothed as he is with Federal authority and wielding so much of the Federal power, are surely calculated to create intense distrust instead of confidence, and resentment instead of affection. The condition of things in Louisiana is critical, and this United States officer has persistently stood in the way of a fair, just, and satisfactory solution of the most essential part of the pending difficulties. His very existence as a United States officer puts the National Government in a light in which, as I respectfully suggest, for its own honor and the public good, it cannot well afford to appear. I affirm that what I say does not spring from a spirit of factious fault-finding; nor do I speak as an advocate of one party or the other. I have declared myself explicitly against the admission of the right of self-help by force, because it would produce a condition of anarchy fatal to republican institutions, and must be repressed. I shall be the last man to encourage the spirit of self-help by force in a Republic by anything I say; but I protest, on the other hand, against anything calculated to provoke that dangerous spirit by an unjust use of power. I speak in the cause of justice, peace, fair-dealing, fraternal accord, and good government all over the land. In the name of justice, peace, fair-dealing, and good government, I repeat what I said at St. Louis. I am sure the whole country would cordially applaud an order from the President relieving Marshal Packard of his official duties."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Hardman & Co.'s tannery and leather-belting factory, corner of Bonaventure and Canning streets, Montreal, Canada, was destroyed by fire yesterday forenoon. The fire, which spread with extreme rapidity, caught on the rear gallery of a small building attached to the premises. The building was insured in the Hamilton, of Quebec, for $6,000; Citizens', $2,000, and North British, $4,000. The leather-belting and other stock, valued at $30,000, was also consumed. Messrs. Hardman & Co. hold an insurance on stock and machinery in the Quebec for $5,000; Provincial, $5,000, and Queen's, $5,000. Three cottages adjacent were also destroyed, and several families rendered destitute. The total loss is over $45,000.

A fire broke out yesterday forenoon in the hay-loft of Brooks' stables, Lennoxville, Province of Quebec. Brooks' store, dwelling, and outbuildings, Buck's Hotel and Cleveland Brothers' store are destroyed. The whole village was at one time in danger. From seven to ten large dwellings were burning at one time. Fire engines from Sherbrooke arrived and did good service, but there was no water nearer than the river. Before the fire was got under control the entire business portion of the place was destroyed, except Casswell's Hotel, Buck & Learned and Clough, Robinson & Co.'s stores, and the post-office. Over thirty private residences were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $100,000.

A fire in Perrysburg, Ohio, on Saturday, destroyed the barn and grocery store of Mr. Getz, and H. Beach's dry-goods store, and the hardware store of Peck, Hamilton & Co. The loss is $20,000. Mr. Getz is insured for $1,500 in the Underwriters, and Peck, Hamilton & Co. are insured in the Underwriters', of Hartford, and the North British.

A fire broke out on Sunday night in the stables of Owen Kennedy, Newboro, Ontario, and sixteen of the best buildings in the village were totally destroyed, including Webster's, Draffin's, and other stores; Preston's harness shop and dwelling-house, Webster's and Lett's dwellings, and Kennedy's Hotel.

At Peabody, Mass., on Sunday, two barns, belonging to the estate of the late Cyrus Wilson, were burned, with fifteen tons of hay, one horse, and two cows. The loss is $4,000, of which James Friend and Philip Coleman, lessees of the barns, lose $500 each.

The insurance on Carleton's factory, on Beach street, Boston, which was burned on Saturday last, is $32,500.

LOCAL FIRES.

J. L. Mott's iron foundry, One Hundred and Thirty-third street and Third avenue, was damaged $2,100 by fire yesterday afternoon. It was fully insured. James Paterson, of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street and Third avenue, a workman, was slightly burned. He was taken to his residence. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The bobbin factory, near the foot of Van Houten street, Paterson, N. J., belonging to John Cutter, caught fire yesterday morning, and, before the flames were extinguished, had been damaged $3,000. The flames originated in the drying room. The loss is covered by insurance.

The premises of M. Rich, boot-maker, No. 60 Warren street, were damaged $300 by fire last night.

THE SAN-FRANCISCO ASSESSOR'S OFFICE SEIZED BY THE MAYOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—At 6 o'clock this morning, Mayor Otis took possession of the Assessor's office, and all the books, safes, and records. He excluded the Deputies and Assessor from the office. Warrants are out for the arrest of several persons attached to the office, on what precise charge the Mayor will not state, but it is reported that extensive frauds have been discovered in the poll-tax department. No arrests have been made yet. The action of Mayor Otis has caused much excitement here.

THE LIQUOR LAW OF INDIANA—A RECENT DECISION.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 28.—On Saturday Judge Parrett, of the Circuit Court, decided that under the Baxter bill an appeal by remonstrants from the County Commissioner's Court to the Circuit Court will not lie. The Temperance League remonstrated against granting permits to sell liquor to James P. Hicks and others, on the ground of fraudulent signatures to their petitions, but in the judgment of the Commissioner failed to establish the averment, and the permits were granted. The remonstrants took an appeal to the Circuit Court, which was disposed of as indicated above, the appeal being dismissed.

CHICAGO AND ITS FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 28.—The City Council to-night ordered to engrossment an ordinance appropriating $264,000 for the purchasing of new engines and additional apparatus for the Fire Department. An ordinance was also introduced authorizing the Controller to negotiate a loan of $500,000, the amount to be used in putting down additional water-mains in the business part of the city. This ordinance was referred to the Committee on Finance, who, it is understood, will report favorably on it, and its passage is deemed certain.

THE SELMA, ROME, AND DALTON RAILROAD.

SELMA, Ala., Sept. 28.—Recent developments show that the accident on the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad was caused by obstructions placed on or near the bridge. The receivers offer a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the perpetrators.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—At a meeting of the Celtic Association, of this city, held in the La Pierre House this evening, it was resolved to tender to the Lord Mayor of Dublin the hospitalities of the association upon his visit to this city. The entertainment will include a banquet.

CONVENTION OF LIQUOR-DEALERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—At a meeting of wholesale liquor-dealers, P. J. Ripout, A. P. Kerr, Charles F. Nagle, Joseph Dingen, and Charles Gillig were appointed delegates to the State Convention to be held at Albany on the 30th inst.

A STEAM BARGE ASHORE.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Sept. 28.—The steam barge Abercorn, loaded with lumber, went ashore on Morgan's Point last night. Two tugs from here have gone to her assistance.

WASHINGTON.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—A PRETENDED DEFEAT OF THE RULES—THE MATTER EXPLAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The *Daily Chronicle* of this city has a chronic dislike of Civil Service reform, or any system which will keep the public offices out of political trade. This morning it has an editorial congratulation of the First Controller for a victory over the Civil Service reform system, so-called, and states that Mr. Taylor desired to make some promotions to fill vacancies in his office, and that as a result of an examination men were selected from the low grades to be promoted over the heads of those in higher grades and of longer service, whom the Controller thought should be promoted. It says:

"The Controller took his stand against such determination of the Examining Committee, and has beat them at their own game, and got his clerks, whom he knows from experience are competent, and, moreover, entitled to promotion, put in these various clerkships of the higher grades."

Whether competition for a vacancy in the highest grade should be thrown open to clerks in all the grades below, or should be restricted to those in only the next lower grade, has been an open question, and it is strongly urged that promotions should be made only one grade at a time, when it was found that the next lower grade in any office furnished clerks fit for promotion to fill the vacancies above. This was the position Mr. Taylor took in his office, and the promotions to fill the vacancies in the fourth class were made from the third class only, but after examination and in accordance with the rules. Most likely Mr. Taylor was satisfied with the promotions thus made, as it has been the experience almost universally of bureau officers that the promotions under the operation of the rules have been in exact accord with justice and efficiency of service, advancing the men who most deserved advancement. The covert charge of the article that the rules are not applied in the Treasury Department in good faith will be seen to have no foundation in the instance cited.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts are expected to amount during this month to $8,600,000, and the amount of $8,151,000 has already been reached. The receipts for September of last year were $8,803,000. The panic did not reduce internal revenues till after the beginning of October. The receipts for the whole of the first quarter of the present fiscal year, however, exceed the receipts for the same period last year by $400,000. The receipts from Customs have thus far in the month reached the sum of $13,000,000, and are expected to amount for the whole month to $16,000,000. The aggregate receipts of the Treasury for this month of September will, therefore, be very large, and produce a very favorable financial prospect for the fiscal year.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN PENSACOLA.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department this morning, from the Pensacola Navy-yard, announces that Capt. Semmes, executive officer of the yard, who has been ill with yellow fever, is convalescent. The weather is colder there, and hopes are entertained that the fever will soon abate.

THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE NAVY.

The Board of Naval Surgeons is now in session in this city for the examination of those desirous of entering the Medical Corps of the navy. There are at present twenty-six vacancies to be filled. Application for permission to appear before the board must be addressed to the Secretary of the Navy.

RESTORED TO PRACTICE AT THE BAR.

Joseph H. Bradley, who was debarred from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia during the trial of John H. Surratt, in 1867, for alleged contempt of court, and who was afterward charged with sending a threatening message to the Justice holding that court (Judge Fisher), was to-day restored to the list of attorneys, on motion of Thomas J. Durant. In granting the motion, Chief Justice Cartter said the court had been informally advised of this motion, and they had unanimously agreed to grant it. They considered whatever had passed had been abundantly atoned for, and they should welcome Mr. Bradley as a member of the Bar with pleasure. The court-room was filled by members of the Bar, who, with the greatest unanimity, applauded the remarks of the court, and gathered around Mr. Bradley to congratulate him.

EPISCOPAL REFORM.

Bishop Cummins is attracting much attention here by explanations of the movement toward Episcopal reform. Last night he lectured in Lincoln Hall, and will speak to-night in a Presbyterian church. He has many listeners, but it is too early to judge of the success of his mission.

THE TREASURY.

The Treasury balances at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $14,780,044; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $55,850,000; coin, $74,702,163, including in coin certificates, $27,462,300; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $605,359.

NAVY ORDERS.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Robert P. Paulding has been ordered to the New-York Navy-yard, as assistant to Pay Director Eldridge; Passed Assistant Engineer Cleland Lindsley has been ordered to special duty at Baltimore to superintend the repairs to the machinery of the Tallapoosa; Chief Engineer John B. Carpenter has been detached from the New-York Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders.

PERSONAL.

The President and Mrs. Grant, who quietly went to New-York last night, will return here on Wednesday.

CAPTURE OF COUNTERFEITERS AND THEIR STOCK.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28.—United States detectives to-day captured a box containing a large amount of money and implements at the Adams Express Office, belonging and made by a notorious and extensive gang of counterfeiters, who have been operating in North Carolina, East Tennessee, West Virginia, and Kentucky. Six of the gang, including the one that shipped the box, have been arrested. The box was opened at the Express Office and contained the following articles: 2,100 50-cent notes, unfinished; 964 50-cent notes, finished; 680 $20 Treasury notes, 32 counterfeit silver half dollars, 27 quarter dollars, 20 quarter eagles, 1 obverse half dollar steel plate, with the head of Stanton; 1 reverse half dollar steel plate, 1 steel Treasury seal plate, 4 plates unfinished, and 11 engraving tools.

ARREST FOR ROBBERY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Arthur Cross, of Allentown, Pa., was lodged in jail here to-day, charged with robbing a boarder at the Forbes House of diamonds, jewelry, and silks, to the amount of $1,500. He has made a confession, implicating two others, one of whom has also been arrested. The examination will take place to-morrow.

A NEGRO SHOT DEAD AT A MEETING.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 28.—On Saturday one faction of the Republican Party held a meeting at Wilson's Station, and the other faction tried to break up the meeting. While G. W. Cox, a negro, was speaking cries of "Pull him down" arose. A rush was made for the stand, during which a pistol shot was fired, and one of the assailing parties, a negro, fell dead. The mob then tried to lynch Cox, but Mr. Wilson, a white man, got him into his store, bolted the door, and after a strong effort persuaded the mob to let the law take its course. Cox was then taken to jail.

THE FALL RIVER INQUEST.

TESTIMONY OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE NIGHT WATCH—THE ENGINEERS OF THE MILLS—THE PUMP DISABLED.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 28.—The jury of inquest in the Granite Mills disaster met at 2:15 P. M. Frank McGraw, Captain of the night watch, was the first witness. He testified as follows:

Heard the alarm on Saturday morning, at 6:55 o'clock, strike 72. Started for the fire. Keep four men attending to fires and special duties of that kind. When I got round the corner of Twelfth street saw one or two men throw themselves out of the window. Had two officers with me. Sent them into the houses to get mattresses to lay at the end of the mill for those inside to fall on. Chief Engineer Durfee ordered me to station a man at the gate to keep out all but firemen. Saw several men trying to save cloth; they were policemen and others. Told the Police to come outside and do something else; was asked by some one what should be done with the dead; they were lying there, and they did not know what to do with them. I ordered that the dead bodies should be taken to the station-house. I then stationed men at the north and east gates to keep the crowd back; saw one pair of little hands extended from the attic window at the south end, and they disappeared; continued to give directions as to the disposition of the dead and wounded; it was, perhaps, fifteen minutes after I got there that I saw the little hands extended from the window; it might have been longer; my impression was there were no ladders against the building when I arrived there; do not think the Police Department did anything toward saving life, except in getting beds, and some assisted in holding them up. Our instructions are to obey the Chief Engineer and his assistants. Have four men in the Central Station to attend the fires, &c., and two each in the outside stations. I am speaking of night men. Do not know who put the men to saving cloth. My feeling was, they had better be at the south end of the mill doing anything they could there. The exact words I used to them were, "Damn the cloth; see if you can't do something to save life."

Charles Hinckley, Police Sergeant, testified to nothing new excepting that he thought it was twenty-five minutes past seven o'clock when they all got through jumping from the windows. This was half an hour after the alarm was sounded.

At 4 o'clock the jury adjourned to inspect the two granite mills, more particularly with reference to the water appliances for the extinguishment of fires. A thorough inspection of the engine, boiler, and pump arrangements was made on the first floor. The engineer, together with Mr. Shaw, the Treasurer, showed the jurymen that it was impossible for the engine to run without pumping water into the two tanks at the top of the mill. Mr. Shaw stated that the tanks contained 16,000 gallons each, and that the pump threw up seventy gallons per minute. These tanks supplied the pipes distributed throughout the rooms in which the hose was attached, in the different mule alley-ways, and that, therefore, the pipes could not possibly have been without water on the morning of the fire. The attic room of the new mill was visited, it being a precisely similar room to that of the mill No. 1. There are no windows in the side of this room, the light coming through sky-lights, and no fire-escapes were provided. No help was killed or even injured excepting the help working in this room. It is a pitch roof, and the grade is very steep. The jury completed their examination of the mills by about 6:15, having been assisted by the Treasurer and Superintendent in their inquiries, and furnished with whatever information they desired. The jury reassembled at 7:15 for the evening session.

The first witness, Nathan W. Harrington, aged thirty-eight, Chief Engineer of Granite Mills Nos. 1 and 2, gave the following testimony:

Went to the mill at the usual time, six o'clock; at ten minutes to seven got through oiling; soon heard two or three voices hallooing; the hallooing was outside the mill; Joseph Chase came along and I sent him for the firemen who had gone to breakfast; pump No. 4 was then running in No. 1 mill; I did not go into the tower of No. 1 only once in the course of the forenoon; I did not notice any water in the tower hose that was forced from the pump. I am certain there was water in the stand pipe. It could not be otherwise. After the engines were started, if there was no outlet for the water at the top it would have to burst the pipe or break the arm connected with the pump, which has an eight-inch stroke. Have had an experience of the kind twice when the valve was not open and there was no outlet. I went into the large pump-house in the yard of the mill and found the pump broken. It was broken after the fire had started. It was all right the day before. The lever that shifted the valve was broken. Too rapid starting would cause it to break. Do not know who tried to start it up. Those who did so would not be likely to tell. I have no doubt the party did in good faith. I never saw the inside of the large tanks at the top of the mill; they had not been cleared to my knowledge for four or five years; I have nothing to do with them; I suppose it is the duty of the boss machinist to look after them; should think some sediment might collect in the tanks in the course of a long period; the pipes that run horizontally may get some sediment into them.

William H. Butler, aged thirty-eight, engineer at Granite Mill No. 1, testified as follows:

I was on duty on the morning of the fire. Went to the mill between 6 and 6:30 o'clock. Got there in ample time for starting; started up the engine at 6:30; oiled up the engine all round; after I got through I went into the fire-room; the fireman said to me that the water was low in one of the boilers; put all the feed force on to the boiler that was low; went back into the engine-room again and looked round to see that everything was all right; went out through the fire-room and sat down outside the door; noticed in passing the section of the boilers to see if they were gaining, and saw that they had gained two or three inches. Had not been sitting down more than two or three minutes when I saw some boys running across the yard on the north side of the mill-yard, calling out: "Fire!" It was between ten and fifteen minutes to 7. Looked up at the north of the mill and saw smoke coming out of the two windows in the fourth story. Started the pump from my own judgment, without any instruction whatever. If Mr. Taylor gave any instruction to start it, I did not hear him. I then went to the engine and stopped it without any orders. I do not remember that any one spoke to me. After I had done that I put more steam on to the No. 9 size pump, to drive it as fast as I could, when I saw how things were. I had no order that I remember from Mr. McCreery or Taylor, or any one. I went to the pump-house in the yard, and found the pump house open. I saw some one had been there before me. When I got to the pump I found it was disabled; it was all right the night before. It was 6:57 when I had got through all this that I have described. Mr. Taylor might have come to me to give orders about the stopping of the engine, and my back being turned to him, I might not have noticed him; Mr. Harrington came from No. 2 mill and ordered the fires to be pulled out. My attention after this was directed first to one thing and then to another. I went out into the yard; met Mr. Harrington again, and he told me about people killing themselves. That was the first intimation I had about anything of the kind. I told him about the pump being broken, and he appeared to have been already aware of it. I was not much away from the engine and the boiler. I have nothing to do with the tanks after the water leaves the pumps; I stopped the engine about two minutes after I started the pumps; if there was no water up stairs, the man in the sizing room would be down directly to complain of it to me; I told Mr. McCreery and Mr. Shave and any one in authority who came along, that the pump was broken and the Chief Engineer seemed to know about it when I met with him; I have heard it whispered round the yard, but heard it only as a joke, that Mr. Taylor had broken it; I would not place any reliance upon what I heard; I never said so, and never had any reason for saying so; if the tanks were empty when the engine started that morning the pipes in the mill would all have been full in two or three minutes; I cannot run the pump without sending water into the tank; there is a three-inch pipe from the pump, one inch goes into the boilers, and two inches go into the tank; cannot run the engine without using the pumps unless I disconnect it, and that we never do.

The inquest then adjourned till 9:15 A. M. Tuesday.

Mr. Shave, the Treasurer, will be the first witness to-morrow.

THE ROSS ABDUCTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—The offer of a reward of $20,000 in the Ross case is still in force, and Allen Pinkerton announces that the same will be relinquished by him and his force to the parties who shall give information which shall lead to the recovery of the child and the capture of the abductors.

SENTENCE OF A MAIL ROBBER.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 28.—George W. Claypole, a Post Office employe, who was arrested a few weeks ago on a charge of robbing the mails, was brought into the United States Court this morning for trial. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CROPS—PRESENT ASPECT AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the crop prospects, says the recent rains have materially benefited the root crops. There has been too much rain, however, for late potatoes, which have shown the commencement of disease, and this will cause a greater demand upon the lower descriptions of wheat and prevent their further depreciation. The grass possesses the verdure of Spring, which will help growers to carry their stock through the Winter, notwithstanding the deficiency in the hay and corn crops.

The wheat trade shows neither encouraging nor discouraging features. Prices in France are a shilling lower, but elsewhere on the Continent they are unchanged, except at Odessa, where prices are firmer in the hope that the fine quality of the crop will eventually secure better prices.

PERSONAL.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 28.—Among the passengers by the steamer Russia, which sailed yesterday for New-York, was Miss Neilson, the actress, who returns to America to fill a professional engagement for the season.

AUSTRIA.

ANOTHER AUSTRIAN POLAR EXPEDITION—FRANZ JOSEPH'S LAND TO BE SURVEYED.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—The Austrian Government will dispatch another expedition to the Arctic regions next year to ascertain whether the land discovered by the expedition just returned, and named by it Franz Joseph's Land, is a portion of the Continent or an island. The expedition will be divided, one-half going by way of Siberia, and the other via Greenland.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE-ET-LOIRE—A REPUBLICAN ELECTED.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Complete returns of the voting in the Department of the Maine-et-Loire show that M. De Maille, Republican, has been elected to the Assembly by 3,787 majority. The result of the election causes excitement in the Ministerial circles.

THE GERMAN MEN-OF-WAR AND THE PEOPLE OF BAYONE.

LONDON, Sept. 29—5:30 A. M.—The people of Bayone refuse to sell coal for the German men-of-war, and the latter will not go to that port as they intended to, their commander deeming it prudent not to give cause of trouble.

ITALY.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR FROM CIVITA VECCHIA.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A special dispatch from Rome to the *Morning Post* says the French Ambassador has presented to the Pope a letter from President MacMahon, announcing the withdrawal of the man-of-war Orinoque from Civita Vecchia.

HUNGARY.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF M. DEAK.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—It is rumored that M. Deak, the Hungarian statesman, is at the point of death.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—1 A. M.—The storm that was central on the Eastern Gulf coast has moved north-eastward, toward North Carolina. High north-easterly winds have been reported from the South Atlantic coast, and brisk winds now prevail on the Middle Atlantic coast, with falling barometer. The pressure has risen somewhat in the Western Gulf States. It has risen, and again fallen, over portions of the lake region. Clear weather prevails over the Gulf States, upper lakes, Mississippi Valley, and westward. Cloudy and rainy weather prevails over New-England, the Middle States, and portions of the South Atlantic States. A second storm centre apparently exists near Nova Scotia. The rivers have fallen at Shreveport, Little Rock, and New-Orleans, and risen at Davenport and Memphis, and very rapidly at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tuesday, over the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, rising barometer, north and west winds, lower temperatures, and clear or clearing weather.

Over the lower lakes, rising, followed by falling barometer. Northerly winds, lower temperatures, and clear, or partly cloudy weather.

Over the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, the North-west, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, stationary or rising barometer, lower temperatures, north-east to north-west winds, and generally clear weather.

Over the Western Gulf States, stationary barometer, somewhat higher temperature, northerly winds except on the immediate coast, with clear weather.

Over the Middle States falling barometer, increasing north-easterly winds, lower temperatures, cloud and rain.

Over New-England, falling barometer, north-east to north-west winds, lower temperatures, cloudy and rainy weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Wilmington, Cape Hatteras, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Baltimore, Cape May, Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squan Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, and are ordered for New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Rockport and Wood's Hole.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	65°	59°	3:30 P. M.	82°	70°
6 A. M.	67°	58°	6 P. M.	78°	64°
9 A. M.	70°	60°	9 P. M.	74°	63°
12 M.	75°	64°	12 P. M.	69°	63°

Average temperature yesterday.................62¼°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.................72½°

RAILROAD MATTERS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The statement in some of the Eastern papers that the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, which was recently sold in this city, was bought by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, is incorrect. The purchase was made in the interest of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and when completed will give that company an east and west line of road of 350 miles, which, with their line to Rome, and branches owned by them, will make a trackage of nearly 500 miles.

THE BROWN-MORRIS BOAT-RACE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 28.—The boat-race on Saturday was allowed on all hands to have been a capital one, Brown having very little advantage over his opponent. Very little money changed hands. The betting was almost entirely in Brown's favor. Morris and his backers left by the steamer this morning amid the cheers of a large crowd.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN THE SOUTH.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 28.—There was a destructive storm at Charleston to-day, and considerable damage to property resulted from it. Portions of the Battery were completely washed away. There was a wind and rain storm in this portion of Georgia, lasting twelve hours.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN AND THE SO-CALLED "GAG-LAW."

THE ATTACKS UPON THE LAW REVIEWED—THE NEW-JERSEY SENATOR'S CONNECTION WITH ITS PASSAGE EXPLAINED—THE LAW ANALYZED.

The following address was delivered by Senator Frelinghuysen, on Friday evening last, at the Republican primary meeting, in the First Ward, Newark, N. J.:

FELLOW CITIZENS: There is one subject on which I wish concisely to state to you my views. The Democratic Convention of New-Jersey has put forth its sentiments as to what some of the people have been deluded into considering a law limiting the freedom of the press, in the following shape:

"That the attempts of the Grant Party, as represented by the majority in Congress, led by Senator Frelinghuysen, of this State, to establish a new sedition law, and to subject the free press of the country to a new censorship, and new forms of punishment, to be administered in the interests of the tenants of power through the local magistrates of the District of Columbia, constitute a grave outrage upon both the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and we demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of such legislation."

There may be a difference of opinion as to the good taste of making a personal attack in a platform upon an individual, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the importance of such assaults only being made when authorized by fact. And while great latitude is allowed in the expression of political sentiments, yet when a party undertakes to arraign the opposing party on a statement of what is alleged to have occurred, all honest men will agree that it is essential that the statement should be correct.

Is it true that any law has been passed by the recent Congress to subject the free press of the country to a new censorship and new forms of punishment, to be administered in the interest of the tenants of power through the local magistrates of the District of Columbia?

Is it true that the law that was passed was passed by the Grant party, as represented by the majority of Congress, led by Senator Frelinghuysen?

If a brief review of the subject does not prove to any Democrat, who will give his attention, that both these inquiries must be answered in the negative, then the distinction between truth and its opposite cannot be ascertained.

The law referred to is one that passed Congress, for the resolution in the platform demands "the immediate and unconditional repeal of such legislation," and is the one Mr. Poland reported to the House and to which I called the attention of the Senate.

The following is the law, being the only one that passed the recent Congress that has ever been claimed in any way to affect the press:

An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, and for that purpose.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia shall have jurisdiction of crimes and misdemeanors committed in said District, not lawfully triable in any other court, and which are required by law to be prosecuted by indictment on information.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of the thirty-third section of the Judiciary act of 1789 shall apply to courts created by act of Congress in the District of Columbia.

Approved, June 22, 1874.

The law was as innocent and as proper as any section of our New-Jersey Practice act. It was no more of a gag-law than the law which gives jurisdiction of crimes to the Essex Quarter Sessions.

But lest it be charged that some mysterious meaning is wrapt up in the simple words of the law, let us look at the purpose and necessity of the act. As I knew nothing of the law until I found it in the Committee of the Judiciary, after it had passed the House, what I have to say as to the object of the law I gather from the law and those laws to which it relates.

The first section can hardly be made plainer by analysis or comment. It creates no new crimes and imposes no new punishment. It simply provides that crimes and misdemeanors committed in the District of Columbia, required by law to be prosecuted by indictment on information, shall be tried in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, when they cannot lawfully be tried in any other court—in other words, that a particular court may have jurisdiction of crimes that cannot be tried anywhere else.

That crimes might be committed with no courts to punish them, at this day, seems strange—it certainly was not a condition of things that should have been permitted to continue. This anomalous situation of the criminal law of the District of Columbia arose thus: On the 17th of June, 1870, a law was passed (see Stat. at Large, vol. 16, p. 153,) which creates a Police Court, on which was conferred a jurisdiction, to the exclusion of all other courts, of all crimes committed in the District, excepting capital and infamous offenses, and crimes punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. This act gave, or attempted to give, this court cognizance of a large number of crimes, and to exclude those crimes from the jurisdiction of any other court in the District. Unfortunately the third section of the act provided that "the prosecutions in the said Police Court should be by information under oath, without indictment by Grand Jury, or trial by Petit Jury," and provided that if any one felt aggrieved he could appeal to the Criminal Court of the District, and be tried by "a jury in attendance thereat."

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, shortly before the law called the gag-law was passed, as had been stated in debate in the House, had intimated an opinion that the Police Court could not lawfully take cognizance of the offenses committed to its exclusive jurisdiction, because the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a trial by jury." Few lawyers will question the correctness of the opinion of the court. The act of June 17, 1870, had thus the effect of taking away from all other courts cognizance of the large body of crimes referred to, while the Police Court could not try them by reason of its being unconstitutionally established without a jury.

To cure this error, and to provide a tribunal that could try these crimes, the first section of the so-called gag-law enacts "That the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia" (which you see by the act had "a jury in attendance") "shall have jurisdiction of all crimes and misdemeanors committed in said District not lawfully triable in any other court, and which are required by law to be prosecuted by indictment on information." Repeal this section and there is no tribunal to try the large number of crimes over which the act of 1870 gave the Police Court exclusive jurisdiction. Then would follow a saturnalia of crime.

But does not this section affect the press? Yes, it may. If a member of the press commits in the District of Columbia one of the crimes over which the act of 17th June, 1870, gave the Police Court exclusive jurisdiction, he, as any one else, can, since this first section was passed, be tried and punished, as he should be; and if the law of 22d June, 1874, had not been passed, or if it should be repealed, the crime could be committed with impunity. The section affects members of the press, as every one else, in affording a tribunal to try offenses which were crimes before the law was passed, and in no other way. The question whether a newspaper publisher sending his paper with libelous matter in the regular course of circulation to the District of Columbia is there indictable, is in no manner affected by this law, unless giving a court jurisdiction to try crimes so affects it. No one, we think, will vote for the repeal of this section. How can any one so vote? If the Supreme Court was in error in holding that the Police Court was unconstitutionally constituted without a jury, the worst that then can be said of the first section is that it creates a jurisdiction unnecessarily.

But it appears that in the opinions of the Judiciary Committees of both Senate and House, which are entitled to some respect, the court was not in error in its opinion.

But there is another section; let us see if there is any mystery of tyranny in that. It merely provides that the thirty-third section of the familiar Judiciary act of 1789 shall apply to the courts of the District of Columbia. What is the thirty-third section of the act of 1789?

The sixth amendment to the Constitution requires that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be tried in the State and (judicial) district where the crimes have been committed. This thirty-third section of the act of 1789 provides the machinery for seizing the person accused to the Judicial District where, and where only the Constitution says he shall be tried, and is as follows:

"That for any crimes or offenses against the United States the offender may, by any Justice or Judge of the United States, or by any Justice of the Peace, or other magistrates of any of the United States where he may be found, agreeable to the usual mode of process against offenders in such State, and at the expense of the United States, be arrested or imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as, by this act, has cognizance of the offense. * * * * And if such commitment of the offender or the witness shall be in a district other than that in which the offense is to be tried, it shall be the duty of the Judge of that District where the delinquent is imprisoned seasonably to issue, and of the Marshal of the same district to execute, a warrant for the removal of the offender and the witnesses, or either of them, as the case may be, to the district in which the trial is to be had."

The section contains some further provisions as to bail and recognizance not affecting the question. There is not one word in the thirty-third section of the act of 1789 that authorizes any judge or court to send for a criminal and bring him into his State or district; the section only authorizes the judge to send the criminal out of the district to the district where the crime was committed, because, by the Constitution, there only can the trial be had.

There is not one word in the thirty-third section of the act of 1789, or in the act of the 22d of June, 1874 (the "gag-law") which authorizes the courts of the District of Columbia to bring any one into the District for trial, but it only authorizes the courts of the District of Columbia to send offenders to the judicial district where the offense was committed for trial, because there only, by force of the Constitution, the offense can be tried, and the crimes for which the offender is to be sent from the District of Columbia are, of course, not offenses against the District of Columbia, but against the laws of the United States, of which United States Courts have "cognizance." So that no one can even be sent from the District of Columbia for libel, as there is no United States statute against libel. Is it right that such a law as this second section of the gag-law should exist or not? It is right, unless it is desirable that our seat of National Government shall be a sanctuary for crime and a refuge for criminals from every State!

But the inquiry arises whether before this recent act there was no proceeding by which a criminal found in the District of Columbia could be sent to the Judicial District where the crime was committed, for trial?

There was; this very thirty-third section of the act of 1789 has been there in force, but on looking at the laws there seem to be doubts whether the language of the act of 1789 applied to the courts of the District of Columbia.

The act of 1789 gives the power of arrest and commitment of criminals to "judges of United States," agreeable to the "process in the States," and of "removal of criminals after "such commitment" to the Judge of the district where the delinquent is imprisoned; and it was doubtful whether these terms properly included the Judges of the District of Columbia, as the Judges of these courts were not, properly, United States Judges, and could not act in accordance with the "process in the States" as they were not in any State; and besides, constant changes were being made in the organization of the courts of the District, and therefore this second section of the so-called "gag law" simply removes that doubt by saying, as it does, that "the provisions of the thirty-third section of the Judiciary act of 1789," of courses as to the arrest and removal of criminals to the proper district for trial, as that is the thirty-third section, "shall apply to courts created by act of Congress in the District of Columbia."

Now, what becomes of the "censorship of the free press to be administered in the interest of the tenants of power through the local Magistrates of the District of Columbia?" What becomes of that holy indignation which led the convention to demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of such legislation? The platform of the Democracy, in effect, asserts that this law, passed by the recent Congress, gave the courts of the District of Columbia the right to bring editors and publishers from different parts of the Union to the District of Columbia and there try them for libel. No such power ever existed under this or any other law.

The act of 1789 only authorizes the Judge of the Judicial District to send the offenders out of his district to that where the offense was committed, and the act of 22d June, 1874, (the act in question,) only authorizes the courts of the District of Columbia to issue their warrant for the removal of offenders there found to the district where the crime was committed. The absence of this law or of one equivalent to it would virtually annul all the Federal criminal laws, for all that the criminal would need in that case to do would be to get into the District of Columbia and he could not be reached.

If it be asked whether there is no law by which one who has violated the laws of the United States in the District of Columbia and has fled to New-Jersey can be there arrested and sent to the District of Columbia, we answer that there is such a law, but it is not the law of 22d June, 1874, (the gag-law;) that law neither brings nor sends any one to the District of Columbia, it only operates to send criminals out of the District of Columbia. Before that law was passed, and entirely independent of it now it is passed, the act of 1789 empowered the "Judge of the judicial district where the delinquent was imprisoned" to issue his warrant for the removal of offenders to the district having cognizance of the crime. The only object and effect of the second section of the act of 22d June, 1874, is, as before stated, to remove the doubt arising from the phraseology of the act of 1789 as to whether a Judge of the District of Columbia was a "Judge of the United States," referred to in the act of 1789; and to remove that doubt, the power of extradition was plainly conferred on the "courts of the District of Columbia."

Thus it is clear that no law affecting the press, no law taking those charged with libel or any offense to the District of Columbia for trial, has been passed by the recent Congress. The law in that regard stands to-day as it has stood since 1789. All that the second section of the gag-law does is to remove a doubt as to who should issue the warrant of removal of the criminal from the District of Columbia.

The act passed was one containing these two proper provisions: First, Giving jurisdiction to a court to try offenses when from an error in the law no such jurisdiction existed; and second, Authorizing the courts of the District of Columbia, instead of the United States Judges, to arrest criminals and send them to the State and Judicial District where alone they can be tried. No one, we think, will vote to repeal this second section, because its only office is to remove a serious doubt as to the extradition power of the courts of the District of Columbia, and can be offensive to no one excepting criminals who flee from justice to the District.

Now, is it a fact that this law, simple and just as it is, was passed "by the Grant party represented by the majority in Congress?" The bill was duly considered by the Judiciary Committee of the House, of which Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, of New-York, Mr. Eldredge, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Jewett, of Ohio, leading Democrats, were members, and was reported without dissent from any of the Committee; it was then considered in Committee of the Whole of the House, and passed without one dissenting vote from either Democrats or Republicans, as appears by the *Congressional Record* of 28th May, 1874.

The bill then came to the Senate, was referred to the Judiciary Committee of that body, of which Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, and Mr. Stephenson, of Kentucky, distinguished Democrats, were members, and was reported with some verbal amendments from that committee without any dissent, as the *Congressional Record* of 13th June, 1874, will show. On the 17th of June the bill was called up, considered in Committee of the Whole, and passed without one dissenting vote from either Democrat or Republican, as the *Congressional Record* of that date will show. Did not the Democratic Convention commit an error in declaring that "the Grant party as represented by the majority in Congress" passed this law, the immediate and unconditional repeal of which the Convention demands? They certainly committed an error.

Now was it passed by any one as "led by Senator Frelinghuysen?" The bill was not, as has been stated, reported by me, as the *Congressional Record* will show.

My entire speech on the subject is reported in the *Congressional Record* of 17th June, and is in these words, viz.: "I will ask the Senate to pass a bill providing for a Criminal Court in this District. It has been carefully considered by the Committee on the Judiciary, and it is very necessary that it should pass."

The bill was then considered and passed, as before stated.

Had it not, as I said, been carefully considered by the committee, and if not, why was not my statement to that effect corrected? Was not a law which gave jurisdiction over existing indictable offenses where no jurisdiction existed, and removed a serious doubt as to the extradition powers of the courts of the District, a law, as I said, very necessary to pass?

And now I ask, is it a fact that the law subjects the press to censorship? Is it a fact that this law gives the courts of the District of Columbia any power to take one charged with libel from any State to that District for trial? Is it a fact that the law was passed by the Grant party? Is it a fact that it was passed by any one's leadership? No, it is not. And the only apology that can be made for this plank in the platform is that an egregious blunder has been perpetrated.

There was another bill before the Senate, reported by Senator Carpenter, and which, though on an entirely different subject, has been called a gag law, and which the Democrats of the Senate voted against, and the Republicans voted in favor of. This bill provided that in any civil action brought in the United States Courts in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, against any corporation or person doing business in such State, Territory, or District, and having there an "agent in respect to the business or matter out of which the case arises," process might be served on such agent, a copy being delivered to the principal.

That is to say, the Erie Railway Company, a New-York corporation doing business in New-Jersey, and having its agent here, runs over a man in New-Jersey. The injured man need not go to New-York for redress, but may sue in the Federal courts here, and serve process on the agent of the company. Laws like this, for bringing a defendant into the State courts by serving process on an agent, exist in several of the States. The insurance and railroad companies of New-Jersey not unfrequently have suits commenced against them in other States, by service of process on their agents.

This bill provided for bringing the defendant, not into the State, but into the Federal courts, that having become desirable, not only because a judgment in those courts can be more conveniently enforced, but also that, by reason of the unhappy condition of public feeling in some of the States, justice can be better secured in the Federal than in some State courts. It is claimed that under this bill, had it become law, an editor of a New-York paper, having an agent in Philadelphia, if he libeled a resident of the latter city, might be sued there in a United States Court.

If the law could be so used, about which a word presently, there is a difference of opinion whether it is, or is not, proper—but in no case would it be "sedition" or "gag" law. A man who, though living in New-Jersey, circulates libelous hand-bills in Pennsylvania may, as the law has existed for years, be there indicted, and if he can be there arrested he can be there tried. And if service of process can there be made upon him in civil action, judgment for damages may be obtained against him there. Some think those remedies are sufficient, while others think the injured party should be entitled to his suit in the Federal courts of the State where he and his witnesses reside, where his character is known, and where he has been injured, provided he can get a service of process in his State on one who is the defendant's agent in the business out of which the causes of action arise.

This is simply a question of the sufficiency of existing remedies where all agree that there is a wrong to be remedied and a question on which when it was up in the Senate, though I voted for the bill, I felt no particular interest. But it is an unworthy attempt to invoke prejudice to say that the bill raises an issue as to the enactment of a sedition law. Laws properly called gag laws are odious because they have been used by despots to protect their injustice from being criticised by the people, so that they may the better perpetuate their tyranny. But a law properly framed is not for the benefit of the "tenants of power," but for the benefit of the citizen as such, be he mechanic or editor, representative or farmer, to relieve him from being made subservient to one who has the malice and the facilities for ruining his good name, and is the very reverse of a gag law, for it prevents the citizen from being gagged by the fear which affects some that he may be disgraced by unjust assaults and thus dwarfed in influence.

But does the bill in question extend to civil suits for libel? Here there is a difference of opinion.

There is no doubt that the agent who circulated or published the libel, as the law has stood for years, might be indicted or sued as a principal. Could he be said to be the editor's agent "in the business or matter out of which the case arises," which is libel? Can one have an agent in a libel? a tort would not both employer and employe be principals? It could not [illegible] paper business, for which the defendant had [illegible] under the act was a good service, unless publishing libels is part of the newspaper business, which in contemplation of law is not the case. All will agree that the law would be a good one, with the exception of the possibility of its applying to libels, and many will think that it should apply to them, but it is unnecessary to discuss it, as, while the bill passed the Senate, it did not pass the House.

This is not the bill that the Democratic Convention address themselves to, because it did not become a law. It cannot be repealed as the platform demands. It is not the Poland bill. It is not the one that I called up. And as the "Grant party as represented by a majority in Congress" did not pass a bill which the Democracy hold to be improper and odious, certainly they are unauthorized to censure that party. They should commend it. All the Democratic Convention has to justify itself for the wholesale charge that the "Grant party led by Senator Frelinghuysen were subjecting the free press of the country to a new censorship and committing a grave outrage on the Constitution" is the law that did pass by the vote of the entire House and Senate, and the propriety and necessity of which I have explained.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CHICAGO.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES—THE OFFICIAL LIST.

The majority of the prominent fire insurance companies adhere to their expressed determination of withdrawing from Chicago after Oct. 1. The President of one of the leading companies yesterday stated to a reporter of the TIMES that beyond all question fully nine-tenths of the insurance capital having risks at Chicago, aggregating nearly $140,000,000, would withdraw on the date mentioned. The companies were not acting as a body, but still were very unanimous in their views as to the action it behooved them to take in the matter, and, with few and insignificant exceptions, cordially indorsed the course of the National Board. A meeting of the Directors of one of the most important companies in the country was held yesterday, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the board the action of the National Board in deciding to recommend the discontinuance of the business of fire insurance in the City of Chicago on and after the 1st prox., in view of the failure of the authorities of that city to comply with the suggestions of said board, was wise and proper, and that this company will heartily co-operate in carrying out such recommendations.

Resolved, That the officers be instructed to carry into effect the foregoing action.

Resolutions of a similar tendency were adopted by the Directors of various other companies.

In conversation with a TIMES reporter, Gen. Montgomery, the Secretary of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, said that the list published in one of the Chicago papers on Friday, of companies that did not propose to withdraw, was ludicrously erroneous. Fully half the companies mentioned in the list having expressed their intention to withdraw. Of the remaining half some were doubtful, while not a few were companies that had passed out of existence. The accompanying list gives the name and capital of the companies which have officially signified their intention to act on the recommendation of the National Board:

	Capital.
Atlantic Fire and Marine, of Providence, R. I.	$200,000
Atlantic, Brooklyn, N. Y.	200,000
Commerce, New-York	200,000
Commerce, Albany, N. Y.	200,000
Commercial Union, London, England	1,250,000
Equitable, Providence, R. I.	200,000
Fairfield County, Norwalk, Conn.	200,000
Germania, New-York	500,000
Hanover, New-York	400,000
Hamburg, Bremen	323,413
North American, Philadelphia	500,000
Mechanics', Providence, R. I.	200,000
Meriden, Meriden, Conn.	200,000
Newport, Providence, R. I.	200,000
New-York and Yonkers, New-York	200,000
Niagara, New-York	500,000
Old Dominion, Richmond, Va.	200,000
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia	400,000
Phœnix, Hartford	600,000
Prov. Washington, Providence, R. I.	200,000
Queen, London, England	899,000
Roger Williams, Providence, R. I.	200,000
Sun, Cleveland, Ohio	200,000
Tradesmen's, New-York	150,000
Brewers', Milwaukee	762,030
Brewers' and Maltsters', New-York	350,000
Continental, New-York	2,250,000
Connecticut, Hartford	765,234
Hartford, Hartford	2,400,000
National, Hartford	800,000
Faneuil Hall, Boston	276,124
North British Mercantile, London	13,000,000
German American, New-York	1,600,000
Irving, New-York	300,000
National, New-York	322,090
Home, New-York	2,500,000
Howard, New-York	500,000
Citizens', New-York	300,000
Manhattan, New-York	250,000
Liverpool, London and Globe, London	3,753,534
Exchange, New-York	340,000
Phenix, Brooklyn	2,000,000
London Assurance, London	14,000,000
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	1,400,000
Imperial, London	11,409,025
Standard, New-York	363,337
Scottish Commercial, Glasgow	4,302,261
Lamar, New-York	323,333
Lancashire, Manchester, England	9,814,784
Springfield, Springfield, Mass.	1,070,742
North America, Philadelphia	3,276,738

LIST OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL TAX-PAYERS.

The assessed value of the real estate in this City as equalized by the State Assessors, is $812,709,047. The following is a list of some of the largest buildings in this City, showing the assessed valuation for the past year and the amount of taxes paid:

	Assessed Value.	Taxes Paid.
Stewart's retail building	$1,150,000	$32,200
Stewart's wholesale building	850,000	23,800
Stewart's mansion	600,000	16,800
Grand Central Depot	1,500,000	42,000
Hudson River R. R. Depot	1,300,000	36,400
Equitable Life Ins. building	1,100,000	30,200
Drexel & Co.'s building	1,000,000	28,000
Mutual Life Ins. building	900,000	25,200
Life and Trust Co.'s building	600,000	16,800
Turner Brothers' building	600,000	16,800
New-York Life Ins. building	1,000,000	28,000
Mechanics' Bank building	400,000	11,200
Brown Brothers' building	420,000	11,816
Stock Exchange building	425,000	11,900
Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s b'l'g	350,000	9,800
The Livingston building	375,000	10,500
The Hamilton building	350,000	9,800
The Burrill building	550,000	15,400
Domestic building	400,000	11,200
Methodist Book Concern	475,000	13,300
Fifth Avenue Hotel	1,100,000	30,200
Metropolitan Hotel	900,000	25,200
St. Nicholas Hotel	795,000	21,580
Grand Central Hotel	770,000	21,000
Stevens' Hotel	600,000	16,800
Matthews' building	550,000	15,800
Grand Hotel	300,000	8,400
Gilsey House	350,000	9,800
Stuvesant House	480,000	13,640
Coleman House	300,000	8,400
Brooks Brothers	500,000	14,000
Booth's Theatre	400,000	11,200
Arnold & Constable	500,000	14,000
H. B. Claflin & Co.	550,000	15,400
Lord & Taylor	385,000	10,780
Western Union Telegraph Company (in progress)	420,000	11,816
Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Co. (in progress)	350,000	9,800

THE METHODIST MINISTERS.

At the regular meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday the discussion of the question "How to Make the Sunday-schools More Effective?" was continued. Brother Weed, of Brooklyn, suggested but one session for children living in attractive homes, and two sessions for the benefit of poor children, who would be glad to be thus relieved from an unpleasant monotony. In order to give interest to the exercises they should be opened with a short, attractive ritual that would arouse the interest and faculties of the children. One of the most radical faults in the present system was to be found in the ambition of the average teacher to have large classes. Such a desire on the part of the teacher should meet with discouragement, and no class should exceed five. Brother Vail thought that where the Pastor did not exert himself in his Sunday-school that agent of the Church could not succeed. It was his duty to rouse the consciences of indifferent teachers and to set them an example by his willingness to give to the school the benefit of his own knowledge. The schools ought to be supported by the churches to which they are attached, for self support necessitates the holding of fairs, concerts, and other exhibitions equally demoralizing to the children. Brother Adams addressed the meeting in similar terms, after which a discussion took place relative to limiting speakers at each session. The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Topics and Speakers, with the addition of Drs. Curry, Foss, McAllister, and Brother Buckley. A short address by Brother Darnwell, of Florida, embracing an encouraging account of the work of the Church in that State, brought the proceedings to a close.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The third triennial reunion of the Society of the Army of the James will be held in this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the St. James Hotel. The public exercises to which ladies are invited, will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Union League Club Theatre. The oration will be delivered by Major Gen. Benj. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, original Commander of the Army of the James. President Grant, Gen. Belknap, Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Gov. Dix, Major Gen. Hancock, Vice Admiral S. C. Rowan, Major Gen. Alfred H. Terry, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, and Gens. Ames, Weitzel, Gibbon, Foster, Devens, Shepley, Turner, Gillmore, "Baldy" Smith, Paine, Stannard, Gordon, Heckman, Pennypacker, Hinks, Ord, Curtis, Graham, Ledlie, Osborne, and Vogdes are expected to be present.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Jacob Hand, of No. 40 Jackson street, was held yesterday by Justice Bixby at Essex Market Police Court to await the result of injuries inflicted by him on Adam Hansen, of No. 45 Jackson street. Hansen is in the hospital and unable to appear in court. It is said Hand hit him in the abdomen with a cleaver, inflicting a dangerous wound.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

TROTTING.

OPENING OF THE FLEETWOOD PARK FALL MEETING—THE FIRST RACE UNDECIDED—THE SECOND WON BY THOMAS L. YOUNG.

The Fall meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association was inaugurated yesterday under favorable auspices. The weather was fine and the track in good condition for fast trotting, and the attendance of spectators fair. There were two races on the programme, the first being a purse of $800 for horses that had never beaten 2:38, for which there were eight entries, and seven of them appeared for the contest. These were A. Patterson's b. g. William Walsh; B. Mace's b. m. Midget; A. Snyder's, b. g. J. N. Mausnay; D. Mace's, blk. g. Arthur; J. Woodruff's, gr. g. Royal George; A. C. Whitson's b. m. Pauline; and H. Casey's, r. m. Rosa Sonburg. The betting on the result was most animated, and Arthur, who had won three races at the Prospect Park meeting, was a warm favorite, and sold for $80, while Rosa Sonburg brought $50, Royal George $46, and the field $14. The first heat was taken after a fine struggle by Rosa Sonburg, and the favorite Arthur was distanced, much to the chagrin of his backers, who then concentrated on Rosa Sonburg, who sold for $100, and the entire field against her only brought $55. The second heat was captured by Midget, with Rosa Sonburg second, but still the latter was the favorite by greater odds than before, bringing $140, to $55 for the field. The next heat was won, however, by Royal George, and Rosa was distanced, the knowing ones feeling very sore, as both the favorites had been summarily disposed of. Royal George now brought $100, and the field $120. He won the fourth heat, and then sold at $100 to $20 for the field. But again things got badly mixed, for the fifth heat was won by Midget, when darkness intervened, and the deciding heat was postponed until to-day, when Midget and Royal George contest for the honors, the others not winning a heat in five being ruled out. The following is a summary of the race as far as trotted:

SUMMARY.

Fleetwood Park, Morrisania, Monday, Sept. 28. First day of Fall meeting. Purse $800 for horses that had never beaten 2:38; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $400 to first, $250 to second, and $150 to third horse.

B. Mace's b. m. Midget	2	1	3	5	1
J. Woodruff's gr. g. Royal George	5	3	1	1	2
A. Patterson's b. g. William Walsh	3	4	2	2	3
A. C. Whitson's b. m. Pauline	4	5	4	3	4
A. Snyder's b. g. J. N. Mausnay	6	6	5	4	5
H. Casey's r. m. Rosa Sonburg	1	2	dis.		
D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur	dis.				
A. McDonald's b. g. Richards	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:15	2:35
Second heat	38½	1:14	2:34
Third heat	38	1:14	2:33½
Fourth heat	39	1:18	2:38
Fifth heat	39	1;18	2:40

SECOND RACE.

The principal event of the day was the purse of $1,500, for horses that had never beaten 2:24, which was trotted between the heats of the 2:38 purse. There were ten nominations for the race, and the eight that appeared were G. N. Ferguson's b. m. Lady Banker, B. W. Comee's b. g. Comee, Thomas S. Carpenter's s. m. Susie, J. L. Doty's ch. g. Thomas L. Young, J. C. Eckerson's b. g. Edward Everett, T. O'Connor's b. g. George, W. C. Trimbles' ch. m. Music, and D. Mace's blk. m. Blanche. The favorite of the lot was Thomas L. Young, who won the 2:24 purse at Prospect Park, and right well did he sustain the reputation he made for himself on that occasion. He sold for $170; Susie, $100; and the field, $150. Comee, however, won the first heat in 2:24¾, closely pushed by Susie, with Blanch third, Young fourth, Music fifth, Lady Banker sixth, George seventh, and Everett Ray distanced. Susie now became the favorite at $55, Comee bringing $45, and the field $55. In the second heat affairs were considerably changed, for Young came to the front and won in 2:25, and then resumed his place as first favorite at $80, Comee $55, and the field $40. In the third heat Young trotted splendidly, and won in the fast time of 2:23, to which record he was forced by Comee, who also trotted very fast. Young was now the choice at $100, to $30 for the field, and he finished the contest by winning the fourth heat in 2:26. Comee got second money, and Music third.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $1,500 for horses that have never trotted better than 2:24; $750 to first horse, $550 to second, and $250 to third; mile heats; best three in five, in harness:

J. L. Doty's ch. g. Thomas L. Young	4	1	1	1
B. W. Comee's b. g. Comee	1	3	2	5
W. C. Trimble's ch. m. Music	5	2	5	2
T. S. Carpenter's s. m. Susie	2	4	4	4
D. Mace's blk. m. Blanche	3	5	6	3
G. N. Ferguson's b. m. Lady Banker	6	6	3	6
T. O'Connor's b. g. George	7	7	7 dr.	
J. C. Eckerson's b. g. Everett Ray	dis.			
W. B. Week's b. g. Frank Young	dr.			
James Dougrey's br. g. Joker	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35	1:09½	2:24¾
Second heat	35½	1:11	2:25
Third heat	35	1:09½	2:23
Fourth heat	36	1:11	2:26

TO-DAY'S RACES.

For to-day the programme will consist of two contests, the first between the 2:44 horses, and the second between horses that have never beaten 2:31.

AQUATICS.

REGATTA OF THE ATALANTA BOAT CLUB—FOUR WELL-CONTESTED RACES.

The Atalanta Boat Club is the oldest boat club in the country. The annual regatta of the club took place yesterday on the Harlem River. All the boat clubs within a radius of twenty miles were well represented, and the river was crowded with small boats of every description.

The first race was for the single-scull championship of the club. The distance for this race was stated to be three miles, but the time, if nothing else, showed this to be a decided error, especially as the race was rowed with a turn. Eben Losee, R. Bainbridge, and Dr. Russell Withers were the competitors. At the signal, Bainbridge got away with the lead, crossing Losee's bow in the first 200 yards; but Losee kept a good course close under the New-York shore, and out of the tide, and before Macomb's Dam bridge was reached he was again in front. Dr. Withers rowed a game race, but could not keep pace with his younger opponents. Losee lead all the way home, winning by twenty lengths, in nineteen minutes, Bainbridge coming in second, a length in front of Dr. Withers.

The next contest was a two-mile race for the junior belt, and a gold medal as second prize. Mr. George Young, a well-known and enthusiastic sculler, was the favorite in this race, having two comparative novices to compete against. They were E. Mills, Jr., and H. Goodrich. Young led Mills by a length for the first quarter of a mile, keeping a good course, Mills steering rather wild, and Goodrich several lengths astern. Young maintained his advantage to the last half mile, when Mills, encouraged by the cheers of the crowd, made a splendid effort, and, with a dozen vigorous strokes, drew level with his leader, then passed him, winning the race by a length in 14½ minutes. Goodrich did not turn the stake-boat, and was, therefore, out of the race.

The third race was a two-mile pair-oared race. The crews were Edward Blake and J. E. Eustis, and R. B. Bainbridge and Dr. Russell Withers. Eustis and his partner took the lead at once, and kept it to the end, winning as they pleased by six lengths in fourteen minutes.

An eight-oared barge race followed, with the following crews:

Blue.—George M. Young, bow; A. R. Haddock, A. F. Kobbe, W. A. Haddock, H. B. Leroy, H. Brown, W. F. Sielken, W. C. Mainland, stroke; E. Blake, coxswain.

Red.—George T. Ackerson, bow; J. T. Fryer, P. C. Benjamin, J. H. Lindsay, C. B. Zachman, H. B. Goodrich, W. J. Worrall, Alexander Handy, stroke; E. Mills, Jr., coxswain.

This proved a well-contested race, there being no clear water between the boats until a half mile had been passed, when the Blues crossed the bow of their opponents, and after a sharp struggle scored a well-earned victory. This race was one mile straight.

A four-oared shell-race was to conclude the day's sport, but it resulted in a series of fouls, the Bainbridge crew crowding their opponents into the New-York shore until the latter had no more water to row in. The crews were composed as follows: R. B. Bainbridge, bow; Dr. R. Withers, stroke; M. B. Leroy, S. M. Clark, E. Blake, bow; J. E. Eustis stroke; W. Spear, O. T. Johnson.

ROWING AT GOWANUS—AN OARSMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

An exciting three-mile boat race took place in Gowanus Bay yesterday afternoon between Richard J. Barton, of South Brooklyn, and R. W. Hall, of this City. They rowed three miles—one mile and a half to a stake-boat and return, for $250 a side. Both men are well known in aquatic circles, and the result was looked forward to with considerable interest. Shortly after 3 o'clock the men stepped into their 19-foot working boats, and rowed leisurely to the starting point. Barton won the toss and took up his position on the Brooklyn shore. At 3:10 P. M. the boats were in line, and the Referee gave the signal start. Hall at once took the lead, closely followed by Barton, who pulled a short, quick stroke, while Hall rowed a long, telling stroke, thirty-six to the minute. Barton pulled thirty-eight to the minute, which he subsequently increased to forty. The race to the upper stake-boat was very exciting. Barton's supporters, who had wagered $100 to $80 on his success at the start, tried to hedge by backing Hall. Thirteen minutes after the start Hall turned the stake-boat. He increased his lead to five lengths after turning, and rowed a capital stroke, thirty-eight to the minute. Barton now began to increase his speed, and, amid the cheers of his friends on the shore, drove his boat steadily ahead, and gradually closed the gap between his boat and that of his opponent, amid the utmost excitement. As Barton's boat drew level with Hall's, the latter's row-lock broke, and before he could steady himself he was thrown into the water. The utmost alarm was felt for the safety of Hall, who held on to his boat, being unable to swim. Several boats rowed to his assistance, and reached him in time to save his life. The oarsman was brought on shore completely exhausted. Barton rowed on to the starting point, and won the race. Time—26 minutes and 15 seconds.

BASE-BALL.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE MUTUALS.

Yesterday the coming champions added still another to their long list of victories by defeating the Atlantic "muffs" on the Union Grounds. The game excited but little interest, everybody expecting the Mutuals to win, which they did easily, the Atlantics escaping a "Chicago" by an unfortunate error of Nelson's at second base. Matthews pitched with excellent effect, but four base hits being made by the "muffs" during the entire game. Bond was also in good condition, but his pitching received very poor support in the field. Some beautiful play was shown by the Mutuals, especially by Higham behind the bat and Burdock at third. Carey also played his position without error, while Allison led at the bat. A brilliant catch off a hard-hit liner by Pearce in the sixth inning was the feature of the Atlantics' play. The following is the score:

MUTUALS.	R.	1B.	P. O.	A.	ATLANTICS.	R.	1B.	P. O.	A.
Higham, c.	1	0	13	0	Chapman, r. f.	0	0	1	0
Allison, r. f.	2	2	0	0	Ferguson, 3d b.	1	0	2	2
Start, 1st b.	1	1	6	0	Pearce, s. s.	0	1	1	3
Carey, s. s.	0	1	2	4	Bond, p.	0	1	1	0
Hatfield, l. f.	0	2	3	0	Martin, 2d b.	0	2	2	2
Nelson, 2d b.	0	1	2	1	Dehlman, 1st b.	0	0	11	0
Burdock, 3d b.	0	0	1	2	Booth, l. f.	0	0	4	0
Remsen, c. f.	1	1	0	0	McGee, c. f.	0	0	1	0
Matthews, p.	1	1	0	4	Kessler, c.	0	0	4	2
Total	6	9	27	11	Total	1	4	27	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Mutuals	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0—6

Runs Earned—Mutuals, 1; Atlantics, 0.
First Base on Errors—Mutuals, 3; Atlantics, 2.
Wides Pitched—By Matthews, 14; by Bond, 12.
Time of Game—1 hour and 45 minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Phelps.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE OF THE SESSION BY PROF. P. W. BEDFORD.

The introductory lecture of the forty-fifth session of the College of Pharmacy was given last evening by Prof. P. W. Bedford, at the College rooms in the University building. There was a large attendance of students, who listened with much attention to the advice and suggestions offered by Prof. Bedford. The scheme of instruction in this college for the session of 1874-5 will, as usual, embrace the branches of chemistry, botany, materia medica, and pharmacy. The Trustees this year not only present a more extended course of instruction, but have organized auxiliary Summer classes under well-qualified instructors, offering unusual inducements to students. The chair, last evening, was occupied by Mr. Paul Balluff, the President of the College, who said the board, in opening the forty-fifth session of the Pharmaceutical School, had spared no means in its endeavor to make the different branches of pharmacy as perfect as possible. Profs. Chandler and Day had, he said, again consented to occupy the chairs in the Faculty which they have so well filled for years—the former, the chair of Chemistry, the latter, Botany and Materia Medica. Prof. Bedford would commence the second year of the Chair of Pharmacy. He called attention to the many advantages offered to students by the college, and concluded by introducing Prof. P. W. Bedford. Prof. Bedford welcomed the students on the part of the Faculty. He said the pharmaceutist of to-day must aim high to reach success or distinction in his profession; but by earnest study and attention to business these could be obtained. Distinction will come by patient study and application, but before eminence is reached as a pharmaceutist the student must do the drudgery of the shop, and acquire the history of the articles which he handles. Pharmacy implies a knowledge of the appearance and nature of the remedial articles, and a knowledge of how to combine them and to put them up in a garb pleasing to the eye was, of course, necessary in the former and desirable in the latter case. A pharmaceutist should possess the rudiments of a good English education, as a good education was a requisite for future success. They (the students) could add greatly to their stock of knowledge by a judicious use of their spare time by attending lectures and reading works intended for their special use. He referred to the lectures to be given during the coming season by the Faculty, and said that the students should follow up these lectures by results and experiments, so that the theories presented should be impressed on their memories. He next referred to the range of studies to be pursued, and said that the students would be expected to have such a knowledge of the various drugs as to be able to tell their general qualities and where they came from. The lecturer then described various remedial articles found in the mineral and vegetable kingdoms, and impressed upon his hearers the importance of obtaining a knowledge of botany, which, to the pharmaceutist, was invaluable. He advised them to avoid evil practices, to adopt good habits, and, in conclusion, he said that, to be successful in business, they must not alone cultivate science, but know where to buy, how to buy, and how much to buy.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTION.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE—ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRACY.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee met at noon yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Ex-Lieut. Gov. Allen C. Beach, of Jefferson County, Chairman; William W. Gardner, of Delaware County, Secretary; Charles F. Brown, of Orange County; William A. Fowler, of Kings County; Edward Cooper, of New-York City; C. C. B. Walker, of Steuben County, and Joseph Warren, of Erie County, being present. After the transaction of some routine business it was decided to issue the following address to the Democratic electors of the State:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: You are called upon to rescue the State from misrule, to assert Republicanism against impending empire, and restore the supremacy of the Constitution. In what seemed to be the darkest days of the Republic New-York recorded her verdict for the rights of the people, and will not falter now that they are assailed with fresh dangers. Grant Republicanism declares in favor of two terms for Gen. Dix and three or more for Gen. Grant. It ignores the issues of revenue reform, civil service reform; the freedom of the press, and the re-establishment in the States of the South. It proposes no measure of relief for the laboring, mercantile, and manufacturing interests, suffering from the results of a false financial system. Its barren promise of a return to specie payment is opposed with the stubborn fact that during the ten years while it had control of every department of the Government it has taken no steps in that direction. It offers to a people no longer blind to the crimes of the Grant Administration nothing but blind adherence to party. On the other hand, the Liberal Democracy point with confidence to their affirmative platform of principles and their affirmative and unassailable candidates. They appeal to the citizens of New-York, without regard to past political associations, to join them in an earnest and aggressive warfare upon corruption in all its forms. In this campaign there must be a united attacking front. The popular heart beats in sympathy with our cause; the popular mind is convinced of the imperative necessity of change of administration. Encouraging reports from all sections of the State reach this committee. Everywhere there are gains; nowhere losses. New-York and Kings Counties will give 50,000 majority for the State ticket. Courage, determination, and zeal will secure victory.

ALLEN C. BEACH, Chairman.

Among those who visited the committee rooms during the day were Samuel J. Tilden, Diedrich Willers, Jr., Ex-Senator Sutherland, of Westchester; E. A. Mead, Democratic candidate for the Congressional nomination in the Fifth District; Hiram Calkins, and Gen. Slocum, of Brooklyn.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

The New-York Liquor Dealers' Association held a meeting last night in Masonic Hall, A. Herzberg presiding. Final arrangements were made for representation in the State convention of liquor dealers, which meets on Wednesday in Albany. Thirty-three new members were admitted, and the treasurer reported the receipts to date to be $17,283 20, and the expenditures $13,735 20, leaving a balance of $3,548. The delegation who attended the Republican State Convention made a report to the effect that they failed to have inserted in the platform a plank favorable to the liquor interest. The report was accepted after considerable discussion.

MR. BERGH AND THE PIGEON-SHOOTERS.

The pigeon-shooting match which was to have taken place at Deerfoot Park, Long Island, yesterday, between Ira A. Paine and A. H. Bogardus, for $1,000, the championship, and the Lorillard badge, did not come off, much to the disappointment and chagrin of a crowd of roughs who were on hand to enjoy the mutilation and killing of the birds. The match was to have commenced at 2 o'clock, but at 3 no shooters had appeared. About 2:30 Mr. Bergh, with a number of his force, appeared on the scene, and soon after a section of policemen from Brooklyn also appeared and placed themselves under the direction of Mr. Bergh, according to instructions received from Superintendent Folk. It was intended to deal a crushing blow to the shooters and their friends, the officers holding warrants for the arrest of all actually taking part in the match. At 4 o'clock, neither Paine nor Bogardus having put in an appearance, the officers were relieved, and Mr. Bergh and his men returned to New-York. On Saturday last Paine had a long interview with Mr. Bergh at the society's head-quarters, and was asked whether the latter intended to prevent the match. He was informed that orders had been already given and arrangements made to prevent the shooting. It is stated that the match will be shot at Fleetwood Park next Friday, and that arrests will be made in order to again test the legality of the sport in the courts, although Judge Shea has already ruled that such assemblages are clearly illegal, and that the shooting of the pigeons is a needless mutilating and killing within the statute.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

On Tuesday, Oct. 6, the Seventh Regiment will celebrate its semi-centennial anniversary. The following order has been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT,
N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.—1. This regiment will parade in full uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1874, in honor of the semi-centennial anniversary of its organization. Assembly at 2 o'clock P. M. Field and staff will parade dismounted.

2. Drills by company will commence on the 1st day of October, and will be continued weekly by each company until the 1st of April, 1875. The regiment will be deprived for a considerable period of the use of its large drill-room in consequence of the fire which occurred on the 25th day of July last. Until a new roof to the armory is completed the small drill-room on the second floor and the drill-room on the third floor of the building south-east corner of Broadway and Fourth street will be used for company instruction. The room of the Board of Officers can be used for squad drills upon application to the commandant. The use of the State Arsenal can be obtained for a limited number of evenings during the months of October, November, and December for company drills, upon application through these head-quarters to Gen. Kilburn Knox, Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance. It is confidently expected that the loss to the regiment and its several companies by the recent fire, and the inconvenience to which the officers and members are consequently subjected, will not impair the efficiency, the drill, or the discipline of the regiment. No exhortation to activity, vigilance, and faithfulness is necessary; for the past is a guarantee of the future. So long as its officers are faithful to their important trusts and the members are attentive to their various duties, the prosperity which the regiment has enjoyed without interruption for half a century is certain to continue.

3. The want of sufficient military accommodations for this regiment in a more convenient and central location has been for a long time a subject of anxious consideration. Under an act of the Legislature of 1874, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have adopted the necessary resolution to lease to this regiment a plot of ground, which will afford the necessary space for large and commodious drill-rooms on the ground floor, as well as for the other military accommodations required by a regiment of a thousand men. The attention of the officers and members of this regiment and of its veteran and exempt members will soon be called to the importance of immediately inaugurating measures for the construction of a new armory and drill-rooms upon the valuable site which has been secured for that purpose. By order of Col. Emmons Clark.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Adjutant.

CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1874.

The Joint Committee of the Regiment and of the Veteran Association on celebration of the Semi-centennial Anniversary of this regiment having decided upon a dinner by Delmonico at Irving Hall on the evening of 6th of October, the officers and members who desire tickets should immediately, upon receipt of this, send their names and addresses to Col. William A. Pond, No. 547 Broadway; Adjutant Charles B. Bostwick, No. 171 Broadway; Lieut. George H. Rand, St. Cloud Hotel, or Sergt. Louis B. Rader, No. 133 Pearl street, with $5, the price of tickets. In case the number of applications for tickets exceeds the number of seats, the tickets allotted to the officers and active members of the regiment will be issued in the order in which the applications are received. To such applicants as cannot be provided with seats at the dinner the money will be returned. The tickets and badges will be issued on the 1st day of October and the sale of tickets will close on the 3d of October.

This circular is issued by order of the Committee of Arrangements.

EMMONS CLARK,
Col. Com'g 7th Reg't N. G. S. N. Y.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Stock Market opened yesterday buoyant and active, but about noon prices fell off in consequence of a report to the effect that Commodore Vanderbilt was seriously ill, and not likely to recover. The report was quickly discovered to be without foundation, and the market recovered, not, however, before the purposes of the bears had been achieved in a fall of about one per cent. in most of the leading stocks. It would be imagined that by this time, after the frequent experiences they have had, operators should be able to estimate at their true value sensational reports in regard to Vanderbilt's health, set afloat to affect the stock market, but appearances indicate the contrary, and it would seem that they are ready to snap at the bait as soon as it may be offered. The stock showing the most firmness was Ohio and Mississippi, which advanced nearly two per cent. The strength of this stock is attributable to the reduction of $500,000 in the bonded debt, the increase in floating assets of $79,462 79, and a decrease in current liabilities amounting to $115,849 69, and to the additional circumstance that all interest coupons on bonded debt and sinking fund redemptions and purchases have been paid out of earnings. In his annual report to the stockholders, Mr. Daniel Torrance, the President, states that the road is rapidly recovering from the effects of the panic, and that the company expect ere long to be in a position to resume payment of preferred stock dividends out of earnings.

President Grant was in Wall street yesterday, and visited the house of Morgan, Drexel & Co. His presence created considerable excitement, and he was loudly cheered.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have advertised in the *City Record* for dry goods, groceries, and other articles, and have also inserted brief advertisements in a few of the morning papers calling attention to the full advertisements in the official organ. A TIMES reporter was informed yesterday that there would be no lack of competition for the supplies to the Department of Charities if the detailed advertisements were seen by respectable houses. The *City Record* as an advertising medium is useless, and the brief advertisements in the morning papers do not contain sufficient information to enable parties to send in proposals. It is claimed that if copies of the advertisements in the *City Record* were sent to the largest dealers in the various branches of business interested, a sufficient number of proposals would be obtained to insure proper and fair competition. The suggestion is at all events worthy of consideration.

A BOY SHOT BY MISTAKE.

Theodore Olsenack is a night watchman employed in the saw-mill foot of Fourteenth street, North River. Of late he has been much pestered with a gang of young boys, who assemble nightly and annoy him in every possible manner, diverting his attention from the work of watching the property in his keeping. He determined to give them a good scare, and on Sunday night seized an old musket which he believed was loaded with blank cartridge, and fired it. It was loaded with buckshot, one of which entered the arm of a boy named Weir, one of the crowd. The watchman had two guns with him, one loaded with shot and the other with blank cartridge. He mistook one gun for the other in the hurry of taking it up. He was arrested, and at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Justice Murray held him in $3,000 bail for trial.

AN OPERATOR IN WAGONS.

The commitment of Charles H. Wheeler on a charge of stealing a wagon from Henry Baumann was published in yesterday's TIMES. On reading an account of it, Christian Kircher, of No. 138 Eighth avenue, repaired to Jefferson Market Police Court, where Wheeler was locked up. He at once identified him as the man who swindled him out of a wagon last May, by representing that he was sent for the loan of it by a man whom Mr. Kircher knew well. Justice Murray promptly took Mr. Kircher's complaint, and Wheeler was put under an additional $1,000 bail to answer this second charge.

THE KELSEY MURDER.

A petition, signed by some of the most prominent citizens of Suffolk County, has been sent to Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, asking that the application for a change of venue in the Kelsey murder trials be denied, and assuring the Judge that the accused persons can have a fair trial at Riverhead. It is reported that Arthur Prime, who, it will be remembered, was a witness at the inquest held by Coroner Baylis, and who is under indictment for perjury, for which he is held in heavy bonds, is about to leave Huntington and go to Massachusetts.

TRANSFERS OF REGISTERED VESSELS.

The following transfers of registered vessels were made at this port during the week ending Sept. 28:

Brig Saliata, 1-32 part, by A. Crockett to S. G. Staples, for $523 46.

Schooner Nellie Clark, ⅛ part, by Jed. Frye & Co. to James F. Murchie, for $2,000.

Schooner Potosi, whole, by Delphin E. Thebaud to Thebaud Bros., for $1.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BOOK KEEPER.

Leo Witkowski, a book-keeper in the employment of Harris & Brown, No. 8 Walker street, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with embezzlement. He cashed a check for [illegible] belonging to the firm, and drawn on the Ninth National Bank, and pocketed the proceeds. Officer Dyer, of the [illegible]

A FRENCH TRIAL.

THE SEQUEL OF A HORRIBLE MURDER.

THE KILLING OF AN OLD CURIOSITY DEALER—PROCESS OF LAW IN FRANCE—THE PRISONER AND THE JUDGE.

Writing from Paris, Sept. 14, the correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "Parisian juries are just now in a stern mood, and will not hear of extenuating circumstances. The other day, as I informed you, a St. Denis herbalist was found guilty and sentenced to death for having poisoned his two wives in succession; another capital sentence has been recorded against one Boudas for the murder of an Alsatian *bric-à-brac* dealer at Montmartre a few months ago. This latter case offered many points of interest, from the skill with which the murderer contrived for many months to evade capture, and throw the French Police off the scent. The murdered man, an old dealer in slops, old furniture, and 'curiosities,' named Faath, had been in business at Metz before and during the war; he elected to remain a Frenchman after its close, and transferred himself and business to No. 35 Rue Audran, at Montmartre. He was pretty well off, and his business was thriving; he led a frugal and solitary life, never received any one in his lodgings, save his son, Louis Faath, a builder's clerk, who daily took his meals in the Rue Audran. On the 30th of November last Louis Faath, on arriving at his father's to breakfast, found the door closed, and could obtain no admittance. He supposed the old man to be attending some sale, and paid no great attention to it; on the following day, however, the door still remained locked, and no knocking or ringing could obtain any response. He thereupon gave the alarm, the door was forced open, and the old man's body was found in the bedroom lying in a pool of blood. The deceased had evidently been stunned by a blow from some blunt instrument, and the murderer, before the return of consciousness, had cut his victim's throat. A hammer and razor, which had been used in the perpetration of the crime, were found close to the body. A bucket full of bloody water showed that the murderer had taken the precaution to wash his hands before proceeding to plunder the premises. Faath had in his possession, besides a considerable sum in gold and notes, a large number of City of Paris bonds. All the cupboards, desks, and closets had been forced open and ransacked. An inquiry was set on foot, and disclosed the fact that a few days before his death Faath had mentioned to his son that he would be going out of town for a few days to look at some building land a man had offered to sell him cheap. On the 30th of November the porter of his house remembered having seen a stranger, who seemed anxious to conceal his face, knocking at Faath's door. The porter had not seen the man again. Louis Faath, however, had a list of the numbers of the bonds in his father's possession, and took steps to prevent their transfer and the payment of their coupons. By these means it was presently ascertained that on the 1st of December—*i. e.*, on the morrow of the murder—seventeen of these bonds had been sold to a Metz banker, M. Mayer. On the 23d and 28th of the same month other securities belonging to Faath, and a large number of coupons, were sold or handed for collection to Messrs. Samuel & Cohen, money-changers, at Brussels. The books of these firms showed that the bonds and coupons had been sold to them by one Boudas. The Police hereupon came to the conclusion that Boudas must have had something to do with the murder, and kept a sharp look out for him; he was arrested in Paris on the 22d of March last. At first he denied that he had ever been at Metz or Brussels, but on being confronted with the banking clerks to whom he had sold the scrip he no longer denied it, but invented an ingenious story to account for the murdered man's property being in his possession. He said that he had found it in the second-class carriage in which he was traveling from Paris to Metz. The prisoner is described as a short, dark man, with a vile expression of countenance. His interrogatory presented many features of interest. The President began by describing with sickening minuteness how the murder must have been committed, evidently with a view to entrap the prisoner into correcting him, but Boudas was too cunning for that. He merely replied, "Whoever did that must be a fearful scoundrel" (*un rude coquin*.) The following fencing bout then arose between the President and the prisoner:

President—Mind what you are about. What you say in this court may be turned against you.

Prisoner—I am not afraid.

President—Yes, I am aware you are not wanting in audacity. During the course of the preliminary investigation you insulted the magistrates. I may even tell you, gentlemen of the jury, that the prisoner has failed to treat even me with proper respect. I told him, 'Take care, your life is at stake,' and he grew more civil. Prisoner, let me recommend you to behave better than you did during the instruction.

Prisoner—Well, you see, I found it hard lines to be sent before the assizes when I had done nothing.

President—Let us return to the case. The victim's son had a list of his father's securities, and he handed it to the police. A few months later it was ascertained that several of these securities had been sold by the man who had stolen them to M. Mayer, a money-changer at Metz, on the morning of Dec. 1, and that the rest had been subsequently made over to money-changers at Brussels. M. Mayer, on being examined, stated that he had purchased the securities from Boudas. Who was Boudas? It was found that you were the man. Now, prisoner, answer my question. When did you go to Metz?

Prisoner—On the 30th November. I started at 4:30 in the afternoon.

President—The crime had been committed between 8 and 9 o'clock that very day. You see the murder is clearly traced. You are the man. How did these securities come into your hands?

Prisoner—I reached Metz next day. In the net above the seat I found a small parcel packed up in oil-cloth and fastened by a strap. I opened it and found the bonds. If I had found them in France I should have given them up to the police, but as it was in Metz, in Prussian territory, I thought it as well to keep them.

President—That was an unlucky find of yours, prisoner. Why did you start for Metz on the 30th of November?

Prisoner—To work; to go into business.

President—With what?

Prisoner—I had 2,500 francs.

President—You had not a penny to bless yourself with.

Prisoner—I beg your pardon. At Belleville I had 2,500 francs in my cash-box.

President—How, then, do you account for your destitute condition before your departure?

Prisoner—Easily enough. I did not keep the money at home.

President—You started without telling your wife or your landlord.

Prisoner—That's true.

President—You had committed the murder and the robbery.

Prisoner—A man is not a murderer nor a thief because he happens to find bonds in a railway carriage, on a Prussian railway, and does not give them up.

President—The thief and the murderer are the same man. You went to the murdered man's house both morning and evening. The porter cannot identify you, but that is because you concealed your face; but he asserts that the stature of the man he saw was the same as yours.

Prisoner—One man's size may be like another's; mine may be like the murderer's.

President—At Metz, during the war, your reputation was very bad; you had made Faath's acquaintance there.

Prisoner—It is quite possible that Faath may have seen me at Metz, but I did not know him.

President—During the time that elapsed between the murder and your arrest you were anxious and restless; you traveled about from town to town, hired rooms and abruptly left them. Were you not troubled with remorse?

Prisoner—Oh, no. I have no remorse at all.

President—Your whole life since the crime was one constant flight. You picked up a young woman at Brussels and brought her to Paris; she considered your behavior suspicious. You made her get up at 1 in the morning, saying you were going to take her to the Northern Railway, and you turned her adrift near the Luxembourg.

Prisoner—The fact is, I was tired of leading an immoral life, and wanted to reform.

President—The fact is remorse would not let you alone. Your conscience, that merciless judge, will not allow you any rest; it is the beginning of your punishment. Why did you make that girl get up at 1 in the morning?

Prisoner—A man will do strange things when he is the worse for liquor. Your own experience must have taught you that, M. le President.

Evidence having been given of the penniless condition of the prisoner before the murder, and his "rolling in wealth" immediately after, and the speeches and summing up having been proceeded with, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty "without extenuating circumstances," and he was sentenced to death. On hearing the verdict Boudas turned to the jury and exclaimed, "Your conscience will reproach you for that—you have murdered an innocent man." There can be no doubt that the crime was clearly brought home to the prisoner, but the conduct of the case by the President will hardly convert Englishmen to the system of criminal procedure that obtains in France, and which the French are partial to describing as "*une de ces choses que l'Europe nous envie*."

THE ALABAMA RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Columbiana, Ala., telegrams to the Montgomery *Advertiser* give brief particulars of the accident on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, on Thursday, which was reported by telegraph. The south-bound mail train, it is stated, broke through Waxahatchie Bridge, fifty-five feet high, with but one span, at 4:30 in the morning. The whole train of three freight and one baggage car and the first and second-class coaches, and engine, is a wreck. The casualties were:

Killed.—C. Duncan, engineer; Henry Melton, negro fireman; Judge W. M. Byrd, of Selma, and Rev. Mr. Willis, of Marion.

Dangerously Wounded—Mrs. A. G. Pitzer, of Rome, Ga.; Mrs. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Lide, Mr. Crenshaw and wife, of Marion, Ala.; Mrs. Carlisle, of Selma; Mrs. Lockett, George Batts; A. J. Neal, Dock England; John Bacon, of Selma.

Slightly Hurt—Mr. McLaughlin, of Birmingham; Mr. Barnes, of Alabama Furnace; William Blake, of Mobile; Henry Wilson, of Montevallo; Frank D. Butt, of Ludlow, Ky.; I. T. Tichenor, of Auburn; J. W. Schultz, W. B. Davis, and W. L. McGee, of Selma.

Many escaped without a scratch. The bridge was [illegible]

PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY.

THE THEORY OF ATOMS IN THE GENERAL CONCEPTION OF THE WORLD.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE FRENCH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AT LILLE—OPENING ADDRESS BY DR. WURTZ, DEAN OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF PARIS.

Translated for the New-York Times.

Francis Bacon conceived the idea of a society of men devoted to the culture of science. In his *New Atlantis*, where he describes the organization of that society, and its influence upon the destinies of a wisely-ruled people, he lifts science to the eminence of a State institution. The progress of civilization through the search for truth, and truth recognized, in the natural order, through experience and observation—such were the proposed aim and the means resorted to. Thus, in an age still under the sway of syllogism and scholasticism, the Lord Chancellor of England assigned to science both its true method and its action in the world.

Bacon's scheme embraced all the branches of human knowledge. The earth was to be surveyed by crowds of observers, some of whom were commissioned to study the monuments of the past, the language, manners, and history of the people; others to inquire into the configuration and productions of the soil, to mark the superficial structure of the globe and the traces of its revolutions, to collect all possible data concerning the nature, organization, and distribution of plants and animals. Exact science was cultivated by other men, settled in different regions. Towers were built for the observation of stars and meteors; in spacious edifices, disposed for the study of physical and mechanical laws, were collected the engines which supply the insufficiency of our forces and instruments which improve the capabilities of our senses and bring even abstract demonstrations under their control. This immense labor was continuous, regulated, supervised. Self-abnegation was its moving power, accuracy its rule, time its sanction. It, therefore, was fruitful.

This was Bacon's idea. To observe all things, then through a logical comparison of these observations to unravel the hidden connections of phenomena, and through induction to rise to the discovery of their intimate nature and of their causes, all with a view "to extend man's dominion over nature, and to accomplish all that is possible"—this is the aim he pointed out as that which science is expected to achieve.

This great exploration of the earth which he wished to originate, this patient and exact search for the laws of the universe, this measured intervention of science in the things of life and of the world—could it all be the work of his time? He knew too much to entertain such a hope himself, and it is undoubtedly for that reason that he consigned the fortunate land that he would have blessed with so noble a mission to the solitude of the great ocean.

Two hundred and fifty years ago Bacon's conception might pass for a generous Utopia; to-day it has become a reality. The magnificent programme which he then laid out is ours, gentlemen, and when I say ours I do not take the word in a contracted sense—I mean that it is the programme of all those who, in modern times and in all countries, give themselves up to the investigation of truth; of all the votaries of science, humble or exalted, obscure or illustrious, and who in reality form, on all points of the globe and without distinction of nationality, that vast association of which Francis Bacon was dreaming. Yes, science to-day is a neutral field—a common estate, placed in an unclouded region, above the political arena—inaccessible, I would say, to the struggles of parties and of nations; in a word, the patrimony of mankind. It is also the principal conquest of that age which my illustrious predecessor called so appropriately the age of science.

Modern generations witness, indeed, a magnificent sight. For a hundred years the human mind has brought an immense effort to bear upon the investigation of the phenomena and laws of the physical world. Hence a surprising development of all sciences founded upon observation and experience. New ideas which have come forward in our days on the correlation and preservation of forces have been like a revelation for some of those sciences. Mechanics, physics, chemistry, physiology itself, have found in it a point of support and a bond. And this powerful expansion of ideas has been kept up by the progress of methods; by which I mean the more minute exactness of observation, the improved delicacy of experiment, the more rigorous severity of deduction. These are the springs of the movement by which science is urged onward, and which we witness with astonishment and emotion. It is for the purpose of propagating it through our country that we hold every year these assizes to which all those are convened who take a share or an interest in the struggle against the unknown. The struggle against the unknown, that is science; for if in *belles lettres* it is sufficient to give an expression, and in fine arts a body, to conceptions or to beauties deposited either in the human mind or in nature, such is not the case with science, where truth is deeply hidden. It must be conquered, it must be abstracted, like the fire of heaven.

It is on a few of those conquests I wish to address you to-day, not without some hesitation and fear at so great a task. In order to answer the requirements of his position and to follow some noble examples, your Chairman should, at the beginning of this session and of the solemnities which inaugurate our young association, draw the picture of the progress accomplished in science; trace with impressive strokes the various roads recently traveled over, and the culminating points just reached. I recoil from the undertaking; though it may not exceed the capacities of several of my fellow-workers, and doubtless of some among you, it is far beyond mine. Less authorized and less bold than Condorcet was at the end of last century, I only perceive the outlines and some bright sections of the sketch it would be appropriate to delineate. To have it completed I will call to my assistance those who shall succeed me in the honorable and dangerous position I occupy. I will, therefore, confine myself, gentlemen, to a subject I understand—which, at any rate, I believe I know—and call your attention to the science to which I have devoted my life.

Chemistry has not only been enlarged, it has been renovated, since Lavoisier. You know the achievements of that immortal master. His works on combustion have given to our science an immutable basis, by determining both the nature of simple bodies and the essential characters of chemical combinations. In the latter is to be found in weight all that is ponderable in their elements. These do not lose anything of their own substance as they unite to form compounds; they lose only one imponderable, the heat thrown off at the moment of the combination. Hence this conception of Lavoisier: that a simple body, such as oxygen, is constituted, properly speaking, by the intimate union of the ponderable matter oxygen with the imponderable fluid that constitutes the principle of heat, and which he called caloric. Profound conception, adopted by modern science, though under a different form. It is wrongly, then, that of late Lavoisier has been accused of having misapprehended what is physical in the phenomenon of combustion, and that an attempt has been made to restore the doctrine of the phlogiston, which he had the glory to upset. True, burning bodies lose something; the combustive principle, say the partisans of phlogiston; caloric, says Lavoisier, and he adds, very cogently, they gain oxygen.

Thus did Lavoisier behold the whole phenomenon of which the great author of the phlogistic theory, G. E. Stahl, only saw the outward appearances, and the characteristic feature of which he had misconceived. There is, gentlemen, the foundation, and, I maintain it, the origin of modern chemistry. Does it mean that the monument raised on that basis by Lavoisier and his contemporaries continues with all its parts, and that it was completed at the end of last century? It could not be done for want of materials, and even in its outlines there have been lines noticeable which time has stricken out. It has partly been enlarged and transformed, but it still rests on the same foundations. Such has been in every science and in all times the fate of theoretical conceptions; the best admit of absurdities and gaps which, on their disappearance, become the occasion of important developments or of a new generalization.

Lavoisier particularly comprehended in his review the bodies best known in his time, that is to say, the oxygen compounds, of which his investigations on combustion had revealed to him the true nature. All these bodies are composed of two elements. Their constitution is binary, but more or less complicated. Some oxyds or acids contain a simple body combined with oxygen; others, more complex, are produced by the combination of acids or oxyds between themselves, a combination which gives origin to salts. The latter then are formed of parts, both containing oxygen united to a simple body. Such is Lavoisier's formula on the constitution of salts; it is in harmony with the fundamental idea he advanced on chemical combination, an idea according to which all compound bodies are formed of two immediate elements, which are either simple bodies or themselves compounds.

This dualistic hypothesis has been confirmed in his time and with his co-operation by the French nomenclature worked out by Guyton De Morveau, the principle of which may be summed up thus: two terms to designate each compound, one relating to the genus, the other to the species. Thus one of the fundamental conceptions of Lavoisier's system, duality in combinations, has found a striking expression in the binary structure of names, and has, so to say, been installed into the minds by the very words of the chemical vernacular; and everybody knows what, in such a case, is the power of words.

Lavoisier's great successor, Berzelius, extended to the whole of chemistry the dualistic hypothesis of Lavoisier on the constitution of salts. Wishing to add to its strength, he introduced the electro-chemical hypothesis. All bodies are formed of two constituent parts, each of which is possessed of, and, so to say, animated by, two electric fluids, and, as the electro-positive fluid attracts the electro-negative, it is obviously necessary that in every chemical compound the two elements attract each other. Are they not drawn to each other by electric fluids of opposite names? Berzelius' hypothesis, it is seen, gave at once a forcible interpretation of duality in combinations, and a simple and profound theory of chemical affinity. This elective attraction, which the ultimate particles of matter exert on each other, was identified with an electric attraction.

Another theoretic conception gave a body to the electro-chemical hypothesis, as it since has given a solid basis to all chemistry. We mean the hypothesis of atoms renewed from the Greeks, but which took, at the beginning of this century, a new shape and a precise expression. It is due to the penetration of an English thinker, Dalton, who was then teaching chemistry at Manchester. It was less a genuine speculation of the mind, like the ideas held by ancient atomists and by the philosophers of the Cartesian school, than a theoretical representation of well ascertained facts, namely of the fixedness of proportions according to which bodies combine, and of the simplicity of relations, by which the many old combinations between two bodies are expressed.

Dalton had found, in fact, that in cases where two substances combine in sundry proportions, the quantity of one remaining constant, the quantities of the other vary according to very simple relations. The discovery of this fact has been the starting point of the atomic theory. The substance of that theory is as follows: That which fills space, namely, matter, is not something infinitely divisible, but is composed of a world of invisible, intangible particles, which, nevertheless, possess a real size and a definite weight. They are the atoms. In their infinitely reduced dimensions they offer points of application to the physical and chemical forces. They are not all alike, and the diversity of matter is related to differences inherent in their nature. Perfectly identical for one same single body, they differ between one element in another and their relative weight, and perhaps in their shape. Affinity puts them in motion, and, when two bodies combine, the atoms of one are drawn toward the atoms of the other. As this attraction always takes place in the same manner between a definite number of atoms contiguous, one to one, or one to two, or one to three, in other terms according to relations very simple but invariable for a given combination, the result is that the smallest particles of this combination exhibit a composition quite fixed and rigorously similar to that of the entire mass.

It is thus that the most considerable fact of chemistry, the immutability of the proportions, according to which bodies unite, appears as a consequence of this fundamental hypothesis that chemical combinations result from the conjunction of atoms, possessing invariable weights. Berzelius compared these atoms to small loadstones. He ascribed to them two poles, where the two electric fluids were distributed separately, but unequally, so that one of them was in excess in one of the poles. There are atoms, he said, with an excess of positive fluid, and others with an excess of negative fluid; the former attract the latter, and this attraction, source of chemical affinity, maintains the atoms in all combinations. The moment these take place the atoms are put in motion; in the fully constituted compound they are at rest, and, so to say, divided into two camps, all at once brought together and kept in opposition by the two electric fluids. Thus we see the electro-chemical theory, ingeniously adapted to the hypothesis of atoms, raising Lavoisier's duality to the eminence of a system, which seemed solidly established during the first part of this century. The facts known then fitted it without difficulty, and the rich material incessantly collected by the patience or genius of experimenters was immediately put in proper shape and order.

Without designing to enumerate the older investigations relating to the decomposition of alkalies, to the nature of chlorine—discovered to be a simple substance, to sundry chemicals lately discovered, such as selenium, tellurium, iodine, we must mention in special manner, among so many discoveries, that of cyanogen, for which we are indebted to Gay Lussac. A great step was made in the progressive march of science through the demonstration of the chemical functions of this compound gas, which presents the appearance of a single body, and is capable of forming the most varied combinations with true elements, which, in short, when met in such combinations admits of double decompositions, as chlorine does in chlorides. Hence this definition: Cyanogen is a compound radical, and the triumphant proof of the doctrine of radicals. The doctrine had been foreshadowed by Lavoisier; it really dates from the discovery of cyanogen, and is about to have a speedy development. Until then the main efforts had been made in behalf of mineral chemistry, and the great ideas had sprung up in that department. The application of these ideas to organic chemistry, to which attention is now being called, was fraught with some difficulties.

We know that the countless bodies which are diffused in the organs of plants and animals contain a small number of elements—carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and often nitrogen. Thus it is not by their general composition they differ; it is by the number and arrangement of atoms which enter into their composition. By aggregating more or less, and by clustering in different ways, these atoms generate an immense multitude of distinct compounds, which are true chemical species. But what is the arrangement of these atoms? What is the structure of these organic molecules so much alike by the nature of their elements, so wonderful by the infinite variety of their properties? Berzelius has answered this question without hesitation. Assimilating the organic compounds with the bodies of mineral chemistry, he found two groups with their several atoms, considering on one side carbon and hydrogen as electro-positive, and on the other oxygen as electro-negative. And, later, when chlorine was introduced among organic compounds, the atoms of this powerful element were classed with oxygen, both being invariably bound up in binary combinations of which they formed the electro-negative element, the atoms of carbon and hydrogen constituting the electro-positive radical. Thus the great promoter of mineral chemistry tried to fashion organic molecules after the image of those compounds of lifeless nature which he studied so much. The roads traced by Lavoisier in that department he wished to stretch toward the world of productions formed under the influence of life; but this was a course without issue. As the wealth of science increased, it became necessary for the support of the system to accumulate hypotheses, to invent radicals, to construct, with insufficient or imaginary information, formulas more and more complicated, a fruitless labor in which the sense of experimental realities and the lucid appreciation of facts too often gave way to weak arguments and vague subtleties. These sterile efforts of a great mind marked the beginning of the decline, if not the termination of the dualistic ideas, which were at the basis of what was called, improperly perhaps, ancient chemistry. The new chemistry began then, and great discoveries, expounded with talent and boldness, gave it an impulse which is still active. There were then (I am speaking of forty years ago,) some young men in the opposite camp, Messrs. Dumas and Liebig at their head, who were zealously engaged in the study of the organic compounds.

Convinced that the constitution of these compounds can only be inferred from a careful study of their properties and their transformations, they made it a point to examine these bodies themselves, to transform them, to subject them to the most violent and diverse reagents, in the hope of discovering their innermost structure. And this, gentlemen, is the true method in chemistry—to ascertain the composition of bodies, and by the analysis of their properties to determine, as well as possible, the arrangement of their most minute particles. It is also the crowning of our science, and the sole but precious contribution which it can tender for the solution of that eternal problem—the constitution of matter.

Through researches made at that time and with that spirit a capital fact has been evolved. It relates to the action of chlorine on organic compounds. This simple body extracts from them hydrogen, and can be substituted for that element, atom by atom, without disturbance of the molecular equilibrium, and, added M. Dumas, without a modification in their fundamental properties. This proposition met at first with the most violent contradiction. How could chlorine take the place of hydrogen and play its part in the combinations? These two elements, said Berzelius, are possessed of opposite properties, and if one is wanting, the other cannot take its place, for they are, after all, two brothers at loggerheads, little inclined to uphold one another, and not at all fit for it. These criticisms and many others have not prevailed over the authority of facts. The theory of substitutions has come out triumphant in this great discussion, which marks an epoch in the history of our science. Its natural development has introduced in it, little by little, new ideas on the constitution of chemical compounds, and on the mode of combining the elements they contain.

These ideas have made headway through many ingenious comparisons. Laurent used to consider organic compounds as formed by nuclei with appendages, either of them admitting in their structure atoms grouped with a certain symmetry. M. Dumas compared them to edifices of which these atoms constitute, so to say, the material. Hence the picturesque, but appropriate, expression of molecular edifices, liable to be modified, in certain cases, by the substitution of one part for another, and, in other cases, exposed to be ruined by the shock of powerful reagents. In either conception, chemical molecules were considered as forming a whole, an entirety. A little later M. Dumas compared them to planetary systems, and in doing so he really was in advance of his time, forecasting the groups of atoms as maintained in equilibrium by affinity, but impelled by motions, as the planets of a solar system are actuated by gravitation and whirled through space. It is in these motions of atoms and molecules that the source of physical and chemical forces must afterward be looked for. But I do not wish to anticipate. I have endeavored to show how ideas on chemical combination have been modified little by little under the twofold influence of the hypothesis of atoms and of the facts brought to light by the French school, in regard to their capacity for replacing each other in combinations. Forming a whole more or less complex, the molecules of organic substances may be modified by substitution, and give origin to a multitude of derivatives naturally connected with the mother substance, which they resemble. This latter is their model or type. The typical idea thus introduced into science soon assumed paramount importance. It furnished instantly valuable elements of classification. All compounds derived through substitution from the same body were ranged in the same family, of which the latter was in some sort the head. Hence groups of bodies, perfectly distinct, and whose number was increased by daily discoveries. Not only was it necessary to put order in all these tribes, but they had to be connected by a common tie. The honor of having discovered this superior principle of classification belongs to Laurent and Gerhardt, gallant champions of French science, from whom a premature death has snatched, if not victory, at least the reward of victory. Laurent was the first to assert that a certain number of mineral and organic compounds possess the constitution of water, and this idea, brilliantly developed by Dr. Williamson, has been generalized by Gerhardt. According to him, all mineral and organic compounds may be referred to a small number of types, the principal of which are chlorhydric acid, water, ammonia. In these compounds, relatively simple, one element may be replaced by another or by a group of atoms performing the office of radical, so that this substitution generates a multitude of different compounds related by the analogy of their structure, if not by the similarity of their properties.

This latter point was novel and important. Bodies belonging to one type, and similar in molecular structure, may widely differ in their properties; these not only depend on the arrangement of atoms, but also on their nature. Thus the mineral and organic bodies ranged in the type water are, according to the nature of their elements or their radicals, powerful bases, violent acids or inactive substances: a correct and strong idea, which linked together the most different bodies, and overthrew definitely the barriers which usage had set up and theory had preserved between mineral and organic chemistry. This was, however, but one step in the advance of ideas. By what right and privilege, it was asked, could the relatively single compounds we have just named be used as types for all others, and why should nature be bound to fashion all bodies on the pattern of chlorhydric acid, water, or ammonia? This was a serious difficulty. It has been overcome; it has become the occasion of a thorough discussion and the germ of real progress.

These typical compounds represent in reality various forms of combinations, the diversity of which must be assigned to the nature of the elements themselves. These latter stamp each of those compound types with a peculiar character and special shape. It is characteristic of the atoms of chlorine to require each but one atom of hydrogen to form chlorhydric acid, while one atom of oxygen takes two atoms of hydrogen to form water, one atom of nitrogen three to constitute ammonia, and one atom of carbon four to become marsh gas. What a difference in the combining power of these elements—in their appetite, so to say, for hydrogen! Is not this difference owing to some peculiarity in their mode of being, to some property inherent in matter itself, and which gives to each of these compounds of hydrogen a special shape? So it is, indeed.

It is to-day admitted that atoms are not motionless, even in bodies apparently the most fixed, and after perfect combinations. The moment the combinations take place the atoms rush on each other. In this conflict a discharge of heat is generally noticed, the result of the atoms' expenditure of living force, and the intensity of this calorific phenomenon gives the measure of the power of affinities which controlled the combination. But there is in chemical phenomena something besides the intensity of forces which are at work, and are more or less expended in a discharge of heat; there is their constitution, there is that elective attraction of which Bergman spoke a hundred years ago, and which governs the form of combinations. The atoms of the various simple bodies are not endowed with the same aptness of combination toward each other; they are not equivalent. This is what has been called atomicity, and this fundamental property of atoms is no doubt in relationship with the various modes of moving by which they are quickened. When these atoms combine, their movements need to be regulated by reciprocal action, and this regulation determines the form of new systems of equilibrium about to be produced—that is to say, of new combinations.

It is with atoms thus endowed that chemists to-day construct molecular edifices. Resting both on the data of analysis and the study of reactions, they express the compositions of bodies by formulas which indicate the nature, number, and arrangement of atoms contained in each molecule of these bodies. But how? Is this only an ingenious contrivance of the mind, and is the construction of formulas by means of these symbolical materials, so selected and arranged as to give the molecular edifice a determined shape, a thing of pure curiosity? By no means. These formulas, through which the composition of bodies and constitution of their molecules are expressed, afford also a precious aid for expounding their properties, studying their metamorphoses, and discovering their mutual relations—things which are all intimately connected, so far as each body is concerned, with the nature and arrangement of atoms. For these reasons do the investigation and comparison of these formulas supply the searching mind with the elements of a powerful synthesis. How many treasures are thus won for science by this process, which consists in inferring the transformation of bodies from their molecular structure, and in creating, by a kind of intuition, new molecules by means of those which are already known! The artificial formation of a multitude of combinations, the synthesis of so many organic compounds which nature alone seemed to have the privilege of forming—in one word, most of the chemical discoveries which have enriched science and the world these twenty years, are founded upon the inductive method, the most efficient and the only rational one in science. I wish to mention only one instance among many.

A happy accident led to the discovery of that bright scarlet substance known under the name of fuchsine or rosaniline. Its composition is determined by analysis, its molecular structure by scientific researches. In consequence, we learn how to modify it, to multiply the number of its derivatives, to vary the sources of their production, and, from the careful study of these reactions, proceeds a group of analogous substances, the various colors of which vie with the richest hues of the rainbow. A new and already powerful industry originated with all these investigations, and scientific theory has, step by step, followed and directed its fruitful evolution. In this order of achievements, science has recently won one of its finest victories. The coloring substance of madder, alizarine, has been produced. By an ingenious combination of reactions, and theoretical arguments more ingenious still, MM. Graebe and Liebermann have obtained this body, through synthesis, by means of anthracene, one of the numerous bodies derived from coal tar, the impure source of so many wonders. This discovery issued from the bosom of the most abstract science, confirming preconceived ideas on the relations of composition and atomical structure between anthracene, alizarine, and the intermediate terms. Nor will this be the last fruit of this beautiful development of chemistry. Future conceptions on the intimate structure of organic compounds will be so many land-marks for new syntheses, and hypotheses rigorously drawn from ascertained principles will be made productive by successful applications.

Saccharine substances, alkaloids, other complex bodies, whose properties and transformations are actively inquired into with a view to infer their molecular constitution, all these substances we shall be able to reproduce artificially as soon as the preliminaries of a work so difficult have been sufficiently carried out. So interesting a prospect justifies the exertions made in that direction. To discover, to analyze, to study, to classify, to reproduce artificially, so many different bodies, to ascertain their intimate structure, to point out their useful applications—in one word, to surprise the secrets of nature and to imitate her, if not in her processes, at least in some of her productions—such is the noble end of contemporary science. It can only be reached by the sure and slow means we have indicated—experience guided by theory. In chemistry, at least, empiricism has had its time; problems, distinctly set, are to be dealt with thoroughly, and henceforth the rational conquests of experience will leave but little room for accidental discoveries and for the surprises of the crucible. Away, then, with the detractors of theory, who are in quest of discoveries they know neither how to foresee nor to prepare for. They gather where they have not sown. But you, gallant workers, who trace your furrows methodically, you I congratulate. You may meet with disappointments, but your work shall be fruitful, and the wealth you amass shall be the true treasure of science.

Will not this science be at once embarrassed and, as it were, incumbered with so much riches and the happiest memory? Will it be able to bear its weight? If this peril exist, do not fear it. It will suffice to have these materials classified, and they shall no longer be an incumbrance. In a well-ordered building, each stone needs to be prepared before being put into its place, but when the structure is complete all do not show off equally well, albeit each has its use. The heavy piles, corner stones, and salient parts alone attract attention. Such will be the case with the monument of science. Details intended to fill up gaps will disappear in the whole, and its base, principal lines, and crowning be chief objects of contemplation.

Gentlemen, between chemistry thus constituted and physics, there exist necessary relationships. Both study the properties of bodies, and it is evident that, inasmuch as ponderable agents are concerned, these properties must be intimately connected with the constitution of matter. Therefore, the atomic hypothesis, which explains satisfactorily chemical phenomena, must adapt itself also to physical theories, and so it does. It is in the motions of atoms and molecules that we seek to-day not only the origin of chemical forces, but the cause of physical modifications in matter—of the changes of state to which it is liable—of the phenomena of light, heat, and electricity which it supplies.

Two French philosophers, Dulong and Petit, a long time since discovered a very simple law which connects the weight of atoms with specific heat. It is known that the amount of heat necessary to vary by 1° the temperature of the unity of weight of bodies is very unequal. That is what is called specific heat. But the amounts of heat which in simple bodies, taken in conditions when they can be strictly compared, produce the same variations of temperature, are equal if applied not to the unity of weight, but to the weight of atoms. In other words, the atoms of those simple bodies possess the same specific heat, though their respective weights be very unequal.

But this heat thus communicated to them, and which raises their temperature by equal quantities—what is, in reality, its mode of action? It increases the intensity of their vibratory motions. It is admitted, in fact, that this heat is a mode of motion, and becomes perceptible through our organs by means of the vibrations of atoms, or ether—ether, this material fluid, perfectly elastic, but incoercible, imponderable, and which fills the immensity of space and the capacity of all bodies. Immersed in this fluid, heavenly bodies roll in their orbits; immersed in this same fluid, atoms perform their motions and describe their trajectories. Ether, the radiant messenger of heat and light, carries and distributes their radiations through the entire universe; and what it loses itself in vibratory energy when it penetrates a cold body, which it warms, it transmits to the atoms of this one, increasing the intensity of their motions; and what it gains in energy by the contact of a heated body which grows cold, it subtracts from the atoms of the latter, diminishing the intensity of their vibratory motions. In this way heat and light, which emanate from material bodies, are faithfully transmitted through space and return to material bodies. Do you remember in regard to this the words Goethe puts in the mouth of the Prince of Darkness, cursing light: "It is generated by bodies; it is emitted and carried by bodies; it shall perish with them." But this exchange of forces circulating from ether to atoms, and from atoms to ether, is it always to be manifested through calorific or luminous phenomena? This vibratory force transmitted by ether, can it not be preserved and as it were stored up by matter, and appear under other forms? It can be preserved as affinity, expended as electricity, transformed into dynamic motion. This force it is which is accumulated in the innumerable compounds worked out in the vegetable kingdom, which determines the decomposition of carbonic acid and vapor through the most delicate organs of plants which the sun unfolds. Originated by this luminary, the radiation of light becomes affinity in the immediate organic principles which are formed and laid up in vegetable cells. The mode of motion of ether which was light becomes another mode of motion which is affinity, and quickens now the atoms of an organic compound. This force thus stored up is, in its turn, expended, when the organic compounds are destroyed by the phenomena of combustion. When affinity is satisfied, and, as it were, lost through the combustion of combustible elements with oxygen, it again becomes heat or electricity. The wood that burns, the coal which is oxydized, thrust forth a flame or spark; the metal which exhausts its affinities in decomposing an acid, heats the liquid, or, in other conditions, produces an electric current, heating it less when this current is outward. And, in another order of phenomena, heat unequally diffused between two surfaces rubbing one against the other, or in a crystal which is heated, or in two metals united by welding, partly disappears as such, and manifests itself as statical electricity or as electric current. Thus all these forces are equivalent and appear under different forms, whether they pass from the atoms to ether or from ether to the atoms, but they never disappear nor fail; they only are transformed; they always revive.

And this is not all. These vibratory movements which impel atoms and whirl in the ether may generate motions of masses, displacements of bodies or molecules. Heat a bar of iron, it will expand with a force almost irresistible; a portion of the heat will be used to produce between the molecules a certain disjunction. Heat a gas, it will be expanded in the same manner, and a part of the heat, disappearing as such, will produce a disjunction, this time considerable, between the gaseous molecules. And the evidence of the consumption of heat in this process of expansion is obvious; for if this same gas be heated to the same degree, but prevented from expanding, it will require less heat than in the previous case. The difference between the two quantities of heat corresponds precisely to the mechanical labor performed by the molecules of the former in expanding. This is one of the simplest considerations on which has been founded the principle of the mechanical equivalent of heat, so often referred to in mechanics, physics, and physiology.

In physics it has explained the mystery of the latent heat of fusion and volatilization. Why, indeed, does the heat supplied to a boiling liquid never succeed in raising the temperature of this liquid above a point which remains fixed under a constant pressure? The reason of it is because this heat is incessantly absorbed and disappears as such in order to produce the mechanical effect of the disjunction of molecules. In the phenomenon of fusion, likewise, the constancy of temperature marks the absorption of heat consumed in the molecular process. These conceptions have modified and illustrated the definitions applied by chemists to the different states of matter, and it will be seen that they are in harmony with the chemical theories on the constitution of bodies. These latter are formed by molecules, which represent systems of atoms impelled by regular motions, and the equilibrium of which is precisely maintained and strengthened by these motions.

Applied to molecules thus constituted, heat may produce three different effects: first, a rise of temperature through the increase of vibratory energy; secondly, an augmentation of volume through the disjunction of atoms and molecules, and, this augmentation becoming very considerable, a change of state, the solid being converted into liquid, the liquid into gas; lastly, a rupture of the equilibrium which existed in the system, by stirring up a conflict between the atoms of one molecule and those of another, so that this rupture or conflict generates new systems of equilibrium, that is to say new molecules. There begin the phenomena of decomposition, dissociation, retroversion, and combination, which are the province of chemistry, and they are, as is seen, but a continuation or sequence of the physical phenomena we have just analyzed, the same hypothesis, that of atoms, fitting both with equal simplicity.

I ask you, would it be easy to conceive how physical and chemical forces, which act upon ponderable bodies, could be applied to continuous and diffused matter, and is it not more natural to suppose that it is in limited and defined particles we must look for the points of application of these forces? And this view is to be taken of the two species of matter that form the universe, ether and atomic matter, the one infinitely rarefied, but homogeneous, filling the entire space, and consequently enormous in its mass, though intangible and imponderable; the other, discontinuous, heterogeneous and filling but a contracted portion of space, although it forms the universality of worlds. Yes, it forms all the worlds, and the elements of ours have been detected in the sun and stars. Yes, the radiations projected by the incandescent atomic matter which constitutes those luminaries are also, for the greater part, the same as proceed from the simple bodies of our planet. Marvelous conquest of physics, which reveals at the same time the abundance of forces emitted by the sun, and the simplicity of the constitution of the universe!

A solar ray falls on a prism; it deviates from its course and is decomposed into an infinity of different radiations. These take each a particular direction, and by a series of contiguous bands spread all into a spectrum. If the light thus decomposed and scattered be received on a screen, the visible portion of this spectrum shines with all the colors of the rainbow; but, beyond and on both sides of the colored bands, the radiations are not absent. Rays of heat are felt beyond the red; chemical rays, more powerful than others in making and unmaking combinations, are present beyond the purple. All these forces, which operate on the face of the earth, as heat, light, chemical energy, are forwarded to us in a single ray of white light.

But this spectrum is not continuous. Fraunhofer has discovered in it an infinity of black lines crossing the bright bands, and Kirchhoff ascertained that a certain number occupy exactly the same positions as the bright streaks, which constitute the spectrum of metallic substances heated to intense incandescence. This latter philosopher generalizing an observation due to Foucault, saw, besides, that, in given circumstances, those bright streaks may be darkened and, as it were, retroverted, becoming similar to the dark lines of the solar spectrum. It was concluded therefrom that the latter had an identical origin, and were due to radiations emanating from metallic substances diffused as vapors in the solar globe, radiations which are darkened by these same vapors in the solar atmosphere. Thus the luminary from which there is an outflow of heat, light, and life is constituted by elements like those which form our world. These elements are hydrogen and metals reduced to vapor. They are not equally distributed in the mass of the sun, and its rarefied envelopes, hydrogen and the more volatile metals rising at the surface of the globe to a greater height than other metals. They are not at rest, and form an ocean of incandescent gases roused by frightful tempests. Immense columns are thrust forth, revolving and rising to an elevation of five hundred and fifty thousand miles above the gaseous sphere. These are the protuberances. They are illuminated by a pink light, which is peculiar to them, and, according to Janssen and Lockyer, are formed by hydrogen extremely rarefied, and also by an unknown substance, helium. The luminous globe itself, the photosphere, gives spectra of our usual metals, exclusive of gold, platinum, silver, and mercury. The precious metals—those having little affinity for oxygen—are wanting in the sun. On the other hand, there are in the solar spectrum streaks different from those produced by our earthly metals. The streaks of metalloids are absent, as well as the bands which characterize compound bodies. The gaseous mass is heated to such a degree that no chemical combination can resist it. Fraunhofer's lines are dark, the lines provided by the protuberances alone, and a second before the apparition of the disk the parts near the edge appear under the form of bright streaks, like those which are found in the spectra emitted by incandescent metallic substances—curious relations which have furnished precise indications as to the physical constitution of the sun.

It is the chemistry of the sun I have been explaining to you; but the spectroscope has explored all the depths of heaven. The light of hundreds of stars has been examined, and the radiations of nebulæ scarcely visible are known. The light, sometimes so faint, which illumines a great number of those stars, gives a spectrum with black lines, like the solar spectrum, an evidence that the constitution of these stars is analogous to the sun's. Aldebaran sends us the radiations of hydrogen, magnesium, calcium, abundantly found in the solar light, and, moreover, of metals which are scarce there or completely wanting, like tellurium, antimony, mercury. Nebulæ twenty thousand times less bright than a candle twelve hundred feet distant have given a spectrum; for this light, so faint, is very simple in its constitution, and the spectrum it produces is reduced to two or three bright streaks, one of hydrogen and another of nitrogen. These nebulæ, which give a spectrum with bright lines, are those which the most powerful telescopes have been unable to reduce. There is a gulf between them and the resolvable nebulæ, which, like ordinary stars, give a spectrum with black streaks.

What effort of the human mind! To discover the constitution of stars whose very distances are unknown, of nebulæ which are not yet worlds, to make a classification of all these stars, and, better still, to compute their ages. Ah! tell me, is not this a triumph for science! Yes, they have been classified according to their antiquity into colored stars, yellow stars, white stars. The white ones are the warmer and the younger. Their spectrum consists of only a few lines, and these lines are black. Hydrogen predominates. Traces of magnesium, of iron, and, perhaps, of sodium, are also met, and if it be true that Sirius was red in ancient times, this hue was perhaps owing to the greater abundance of hydrogen at that epoch. Our sun, Aldebaran, Arcturus, belong to the group of yellow stars. In their spectra the streaks of hydrogen are less developed, but the metallic streaks appear fine and numerous. The colored stars are the less warm and the oldest. On account of their age they emit the least brilliant light. Little hydrogen in it, or none at all. Metallic streaks prevail in the spectrum, but shaded flutings are also discernible, not unlike bands produced by combinations. The temperature being lower, these latter may exist, whether they constitute congregate atoms of the same kind or contain groups of heterogeneous atoms.

In recalling recently this classification of Father Secchi and the distribution of simple bodies in the various stars, Mr. Lockyer observed that the elements whose atoms are lightest are diffused in the warmest stars; and the metals, whose atomic weight is highest, on the contrary, abound in the coldest. And he adds this: Might not the former elements be the result of a decomposition, actuated in the others by extreme temperatures; and might they not all together be the product of a condensation of very light atoms of an unknown primordial substance, which is perhaps the ether? Thus has been advanced again, this question of the unity of matter, which chemistry had formerly raised through the comparison of the relative weight of atoms. It has not been solved, and it is not likely to be solved. Everything tends to foster a belief in the diversity of matter and in the indestructible nature of atoms. Is not the same amount of heat wanted, as Berthelot remarked, to set them in motion, whether heavy or light, and is not the law of Dulong and Petit to prevail in its simplicity over the opposite hypothesis, ingenious as it may be?

Gentlemen, I have tried to trace the progress lately accomplished in chemistry, physics, and physical astronomy, sciences so different in their object, but which have a common ground—matter—and a supreme end—the knowledge of its constitution, its properties, and its distribution in the universe. They teach us that the worlds which enliven infinite space are made like our own system and impelled like it, and that in this great world everything is motion—regulated and harmonious motion. But, oh, novelty and wonder! that harmony of the celestial sphere of which Pythagoras spoke, and which a modern poet has sung in verse immortal, is also to be found in the world of the infinitely little. There also everything is motion, regulated motion, and those atoms the aggregation of which constitutes matter are never at rest. One grain of sand is full of numberless multitudes of material units, each of which is agitated by motion. Everything vibrates in this little world, and this universal quivering of matter, this atomic music—to continue the metaphor of the ancient philosopher—is something similar to the harmony of worlds. And is it not true that fancy stands equally overwhelmed, and the mind equally disturbed, before the spectacle of the boundless immensity of the universe, and before the presence of millions of atoms in a drop of water? Hear the words of Pascal: "I wish," he said, "to depict for him not only the visible universe, but the immensity which may be conceived of nature in the compass of this abridgment of an atom. Let him see in it an infinitude of universes, each of which has its firmament, its earth, in the same proportion as the visible world."

As to matter, it is everywhere the same, and the hydrogen of water is found in our sun, in Sirius, in the nebulæ. Everywhere it moves, everywhere it vibrates, and these motions which appear to be, as it were, inseparable from the atoms, are also the origin of every physical and chemical force.

Such is the order of nature, and as science enters deeper into it, it brings to light the simplicity of the means as well as the infinite variety of results. Through a corner of the veil which we are allowed to lift, we can just glance at the harmony and depth of the plan of the universe. As to first causes they remain inaccessible. There begins another department which man will always be eager to approach and to survey. He is made thus and will not be changed. In vain shall science have revealed to him the structure of the world and the order of all phenomena; he wishes to soar higher, and in the instinctive conviction that things have not in themselves their reason for existence, their support and origin, he is led to subordinate them to a first, only, and universal cause—God.

SALMON FISHERIES OF OREGON.

In his message to the Legislature of Oregon Gov. Grover says: "The salmon fisheries of the Columbia River are assuming such importance that I take occasion to call your attention to the subject. The product of these fisheries was scarcely noticeable four years ago, but last year it approximated $1,000,000 in export value, and for the season of 1874 exceeds $1,500,000. This river, bearing to the ocean a volume of water hardly less than that of the Mississippi, pure, cool, and generally unobstructed by ice in its lower extent at all seasons, is doubtless the best salmon producing river in the world. We have been accustomed to think that this fish product was inexhaustible. But the river fisheries of all countries, where the laws have not intervened for their preservation, have one uniform history—first decimation, then destruction. The rivers of the north-east coast of the American continent were, at an early date in our history, relatively as well supplied with this imperial food-fish as the rivers of the north-west coast are now. But through want of public attention, by over fishing and unseasonable fishing, and by the obstruction of streams with mill-dams, having no fish ladders for the ascent of the fish, the salmon has become almost unknown in all the rivers of New-England, and totally gone from many of them. At one time the salmon frequented all the rivers of Great Britain, but have been driven out of many of them by the turbid, poison waters from the sewers of manufacturing towns. By the construction of fish-ways and by stringent regulations of law limiting fishing to certain seasons of the year, days of the week, and hours of the day, in which it shall be lawful to take fish, the run of salmon, once much diminished, has of late years been increased in several of the rivers of Scotland and Ireland. The shad of the Middle States, a fish which, like the salmon, makes its annual incursions from the sea, has been lost to several rivers once filled with their roving millions. They were destroyed by reckless fishing, and cut off from their spawning grounds by mill-dams. A lively interest is now manifested throughout the States bordering on the Atlantic sea-board, seeking by fish culture, not only to recover lost fisheries, but to create new ones, and to introduce species of fish valuable for food not before known in those waters. In Oregon we have, in great abundance, two of the best river fishes in the world, the salmon and the trout. To preserve these is worthy of careful legislative enactments."

WHEAT IN DAKOTA.

Gov. Pennington, of Dakota Territory, after personal examination, reports that the grasshoppers have damaged the potatoes very little in that Territory, while the oat crop has been cut short, perhaps, one-third, and the corn crop one-half. Of wheat he says: "Though the yield of wheat per acre will not average as large as in some former years, owing to drought and an intense hot spell of weather about the time it was heading, the yield is fair, and the aggregate crop of the Territory will be much larger than that of any former year, owing to the very largely increased acreage sown to wheat. The damage to wheat from grasshoppers was very slight, the bulk of the crop having matured before they appeared in any great force; and it is confidently believed that by early seeding the wheat crop may successfully bid defiance to these pests. The yield of wheat will run all the way from ten to twenty-five bushels to the acre, and it is believed by intelligent observers it will average fifteen bushels to the acre in Southern Dakota, where the bulk of the wheat raised in the Territory is grown. We have no authentic reports from the crops in the northern part of the Territory, but presume that they have not suffered to any considerable extent. The crop now being harvested is nearly twice as large as any ever before raised in the Territory; immigration has been larger this season than in any former years, and our people, so far from being discouraged, are inspired with new hope, and mean to redouble their energies and increase their production year by year, until Dakota shall rank in the growth of wheat with Minnesota, Iowa, and California."

A HOTEL-KEEPER MULCTED IN DAMAGES.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that the proprietor of the Bernard House, Vallejo, Cal., was compelled to pay damages to a guest, the other day, in this wise: Among his guests was a Lieutenant of the navy and his family, and the Lieutenant told the proprietor, C. L. Ross, that he would be compelled to seek cheaper lodgings for himself and family, as the charges of the hotel were too exorbitant. The next morning he went down to breakfast, as usual, with his family, and took his seat at the table. He gave one of the waiters an order for breakfast, and, after waiting for a time and not being helped, the Lieutenant spoke to another, when he learned that they had received orders not to wait upon him or his family. This was a position that was both insulting and mortifying, and it was regarded as such. Breakfast had to be procured elsewhere; but after the meal was over, the naval officer instituted a suit for damages in Justice O. A. Munn's Court against Mr. Ross, and got a judgment for $200.

AN AMERICAN SCULPTOR.

THE STUDIO OF MR. WILLIAM STORY.

THE ARTIST'S LATEST WORKS—A NEW ALCESTIS—GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

Writing from Rome, Sept. 10, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: In the letter in which I endeavored to give your readers some account of the works of art to be seen in the extremely interesting studio of Signor D'Epinay, it had been my intention to couple with my report of that studio an account of my visit to that of another sculptor of world-wide celebrity, Mr. William Story, whose name may, I think, without injustice to any of his fellow-artists, be taken to stand at the head of that very numerous body—the Roman sculptors. But I found it impossible to compress into the compass of one letter of reasonable dimensions a fair report of the works at present existing in the studios of both these artists. I proceed now, therefore, to fulfill my promise as regards Mr. Story's studio.

Mr. Story's residence in the Palazzo Barberini has been for many years well known to all Rome as one of the pleasantest of those hospitable Roman houses within whose wide-opened doors all that is most notable in all respects of the ever-moving society of the Eternal City may be met with. And a singularly large number of those American, English, and German visitors to Rome whose names are known in their own countries, look back on the gatherings in the secondo piano of the Palazzo Barberini as the pleasantest of the social reminiscences connected with their sojourn in the Eternal City. Mr. Story's studio is situated somewhat higher on the hill in the street of S. Niccolo Tolentino, and in the immediate neighborhood of the great Costanzi Hotel. Saturday is the day appointed for the free entrance of visitors, and it is absolutely necessary that a day should be named and the rule adhered to if the artist is not to be completely overrun every day and all day long; for of all the thousands that flock every Winter to Rome, there are few indeed, let them be as incapable of enjoying the gallery of statues they inspect as may be, who consider their Rome done without a visit to the Studio Story. But if you are not so incapable—if you are not a Philistine of the Philistines, and have any reason whatever to expect that it should be known that you do not belong to that respectable body, knock any day, and well-nigh at any hour, and you will be cordially welcomed.

The studio consists of many rooms, as, indeed, it had need to accommodate to any tolerable advantage the very numerous works, the great majority of them life-size statues, which evidence the teeming fertility of the artist's mind and his unflagging industry. The visitor enters from the street a large hall, and sees immediately opposite to him a colossal sitting statue of Mr. Peabody, an excellent portrait statue, no doubt, but not otherwise interesting. To the right is a much more interesting work—a life-size statue of Chief Justice Story, the artist's father, and his first work. It is a thoughtful and satisfactory presentment of the Chief Justice, who must have been wonderfully like his son. But the main interest of the work, as it stands here, is to mark the starting point of a path that has been an unbrokenly ascending one.

On the other side of Mr. Peabody is an equally colossal sitting statue of Saul. This is a very fine statue, even as seen here, like the two others I have mentioned, only in plaster—that most disfiguring phase of a statue's existence. The retrogression in effect and in beauty which a piece of sculpture makes in passing from the clay to the plaster of Paris is very notable. Of course we have not the work in its perfection of beauty till it rises again to its immortality in marble; but the completed clay, as it comes from the artist's hand, has much to be said in its favor. The black mood is heavy on the Jewish King as he sits with head on breast and all the weight of immeasurable melancholy on his brow. It is a very grand work. The marble is the property of Sir Francis Goldsmid.

There are also in this first hall a fine statue in the marble (and of course not to remain here) of President Quincy, of Harvard College; and two groups in the plaster, "Love and the Sphynx," and "Bacchus bestriding a Panther," the Bacchus being a portrait of the artist's eldest boy when he was some five or six years old. And as we walk on from one room to another it becomes evident that space and time will inexorably render it impossible to attempt here only the most cursory description of the contents of the studio. Mr. Story is *par excellence* a learned artist. His mind is saturated with the spirit of the antique sculpture; and whatever were the influences of thought, imagination, and feeling, which were active in enabling the artists of antiquity to produce their works, those influences have habitually been present to the mind of the great American artist. If it is not here that we must look for the evidences of the extension of the province of sculpture to new departments of life, which in the olden time it never touched—developments which press the art into the service of drawing-rooms and boudoirs—it is here rather than in any other spot in Rome that the effect of those higher spiritual influences may be studied, which in so wonderful a manner make the marble eloquent.

I will first speak of a creation yet in the clay—an Alcestis—which many consider to be the most perfect work that the artist has yet produced. The statue, a standing figure of heroic life size, represents the devoted wife in the first moment of her return to life and the upper world from the shades, redeemed from the death she had voluntarily accepted, as the condition of her husband's life, by the enterprise and might of Hercules. Those who have never made acquaintance with the myth from the tragedy of Euripides, may probably have been familiarized with it by one of the most remarkable of Mr. Browning's more recent poems. Mr. Story shows her to us at the moment she is stepping into the new life to which she has been reconducted from the death to which she had devoted herself. And perhaps what first strikes the spectator is the completeness with which the story is told, combined with the extreme simplicity of the means used for the telling of it. A female form, with head and face slightly raised, clad in soft drapery, which falls from the hinder half of the head to the feet, so as to hide half of them, in the simplest and apparently most unstudied folds, gathering her drapery about her with her right hand and arm visible from the elbow downward, and with the right leg and foot advanced (so far only as to show the front half of the advancing foot below the falling robe,) is advancing with slow and hesitating step toward the spectator. The left leg and foot follow doubtfully and almost reluctantly. And the left arm and hand hang by her side with an entire absence of action, the truly wonderful expressiveness of which is more eloquent of all that the artist has to tell the spectator than any conceivable action could be. And that is all! It is generally supposed and said that the means at the disposal of the poet are so infinitely more potent and more abundant than those available by the artist, who addresses the eyes only, that far more perfect communication between mind and mind can be accomplished and may be expected in the case of his utterances than in those of his fellow-creator. But it would assuredly need a master of the craft to set before a reader so fully, so eloquently, so suggestively, not only a complete account of how a figure under the given circumstances might be supposed to look, but also an equally full and sympathetic account of all that a human soul might in those circumstances be expected to feel, as this statue does. There is not a feature of the face, not a movement of the hands or feet, that is not pregnant with expression. There is not a line of drapery, utterly simple as it is, which does not contribute its part to the movement of the figure. And the nature of the movement, which is expressed, assists potently in telling the tale of the heart and brain. And as one stands opposite to the statue it is almost difficult to realize the fact that the figure is not moving toward one. Michael Angelo, as the story goes, apostrophized the St. Thomas of Donatello, with the exclamation, "Thomas, why do you not speak to me!" But in this case the illusion is more potent. For Mr. Story's Alcestis can hardly be believed not to be moving. The face is a very noble one, and the full arch of the top of the head, large in the development, which is deemed to indicate the vigor of the moral feelings, together with the purity and openness of the features, speaks the woman capable of acting as the myth tells us that Alcestis acted. The face is in no wise clouded by doubt. It is open, frank, and full of the gentle fearlessness which is a large constituent part in the noblest female features. But it is full also of unbounded surprise, and of a gradual recognition of the truth of the marvel which has happened to her. The left hand, as it hangs (as I have mentioned) at her side, contributes in a truly marvelous degree to the telling of the tale. It would need a far more skilled critic than myself to tell why it is so. But I can see and feel unmistakably that the position, the attitude, the expression (for there is no other word for it) of that hanging hand do in some subtle manner convey a sense of doubt, surprise, and gradual awakening to the realities of the situation, which is truly marvelous. The folds of the drapery are, as I have said, of perfect simplicity. The material is of a fine and light description, making smaller folds than any woolen fabric would. It is doubtless cloth of the extremely soft cotton texture, which is still made in the southern parts of Italy for the use of the peasants, and probably has been so made uninterruptedly from the earliest times.

Mr. Story's reputation stands very high; but if I am not wholly mistaken the Alcestis will add to it. It is the noblest and most speaking statue that I have seen for many a day.

A GIFT OF A BABY.

A married man in Des Moines, Iowa, had his attention attracted just at dusk a few nights ago, by seeing an unknown man enter his own house before him, carrying a baby, and quickly come out again without the infant. Married man No. 2 went to investigate and found an infant in his wife's lap, and asking "How is this?" the wife said a man, a perfect stranger, came in and laying the baby in her lap, told her to take care of it, and instantly left the house. The wife's husband hunted out man No. 1 and notified him to go and get that baby in a hurry, and he went. Considering the fact that neither party was known to the other, the Des Moines *Register* thinks it was a rather cool way of disposing of a baby. When asked to explain the cause for his very singular action, No. 1 responded that he had no one to take care of the baby, and seeing the door of the house where he left it opened, entered as above narrated.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CONNIE SOOGAH—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and others.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SPHYNX—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—UNCLE DICK'S DARLING—Principal character by Mr. Toole.

PARK THEATRE.—GILDED AGE—Mr. Raymond and others.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Gandon, M. Duplan.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—NIP, THE PRETTY FLOWER—Miss Louisa Sylvester.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

A NEW STORY.

On Sunday, the 4th October, we shall publish a new story, written expressly for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *by* THOMAS HARDY, *author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far From the Madding Crowd," &c. The story, which will be complete in one number, is entitled "Destiny and a Blue Cloak."*

The "Democratic-Republican" State Committee has issued a "call" to the citizens of New-York. The document consists, in about equal proportions, of turgid nonsense and bald perversions of fact. To the first division belong the invitation "to assert Republicanism against impending Empire," and the statement that the "Liberal Democracy point with confidence to their affirmative platform of principles and their affirmative [*sic*] and unassailable candidates." To the latter class may be referred the misrepresentation suggested by the use of the phrase, "Grant Republicanism," and the falsehood involved in the identification of the Republican platform of the State with "three or more terms for Gen. GRANT." This same platform has also, in Democratic estimation, the dreadful defect of ignoring "the re-establishment in the States of the South," whatever that may mean. Perhaps the most suggestive part of the "call," is its signature. It is an impudent enough pretension on the part of the Democracy of this State to invite a warfare "against corruption in all its forms;" but the assumption of political purity becomes ridiculous when authenticated by the name of ALLEN C. BEACH. Elected Lieutenant Governor in 1868, by the aid of the wholesale naturalization frauds and ballot-stuffing practiced in this City; re-elected in 1870 as the nominee of the most corrupt political cabal which the country has seen, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee bears a name too often seen in bad company to be able to disguise itself under the mask of virtue. For a man to have presided over two such Senates as those of 1870 and 1871 ought to have been sufficient to insure political oblivion from any party having the slightest claims to either purity or honesty.

We are promised a good showing with reference to the receipts and expenditures of the National Government for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, which closes to-morrow. The internal revenue receipts are reported as almost fully equal to those of last year, when we were, it will be remembered, in the enjoyment of a prosperity still uninterrupted by the panic, which did not begin to tell on the revenues until the October returns were called for. These receipts are calculated to afford a very fair test of the general prosperity of the country, since they are derived largely from the luxuries of liquors, beer, and tobacco, and in part from taxes levied on business transactions, such as stamps on bank checks and transfers of property. There are many indications that, in a quiet way, the business of the country, though not wholly recovered from the effects of the panic, is quietly re-establishing itself in usual and legitimate channels.

In our Washington dispatches is an explanation of recent statements made by the Washington *Chronicle*, implying that the Civil Service rules are not applied in good faith in the Treasury Department. This implication is certainly unjust. The reform of the Civil Service has not progressed at as rapid a rate, or in so thorough a manner as we could have wished, or as we have urged. But the field of its most careful application has unquestionably been the Treasury Department. It has many zealous friends in that department, and some of the Treasury officers have contributed a great deal of labor and skill toward the perfection of the rules. These are facts which it is neither fair nor wise to ignore. We never have been able to see the use of the enormous amount of misrepresentation indulged in in connection with the Civil Service rules. It is sure to get exposed sooner or later. The rules themselves show an amount of vitality in the midst of general opposition and indifference that betrays considerable fitness in them for the work they were devised to do.

We believe it is not common for Ministers to foreign countries to lecture on their experiences abroad when they come back. But Mr. DE LONG, late United States Minister to Japan, has set the fashion, and we are glad to reproduce some portions of his interesting story on another page. The Ex-Minister's description of his first reception by the Mikado, when he fancied that the melancholy music of the ceremonial was a protest of twenty centuries against his intrusion, is very forcible. It is admirably set off against quite a different reception that took place four years later. In the sharp contrast of the two occasions is the whole story of the marvelous change that has been wrought in Japan within a few years.

In another column will be found a list of the fire insurance companies which have officially declared their intention to discontinue business in Chicago on and after Thursday next, in accordance with the recommendation of the National Board of Underwriters. These companies account for about $90,000,000 out of the entire $150,000,000 of capital represented by the National Board. It is probable that most of them will simply allow existing policies to run out, without resorting to the extreme measure of canceling them. In this way, the magnitude of the danger to the mercantile credit of Chicago, involved in the action of the insurance companies, will only gradually become apparent. But Chicago may as well make up its mind that the danger is both real and pressing, and one not likely to be adequately met by any such devices as local mutual insurance or a dependence on companies not connected with the National Board.

As an evidence of the extreme hopelessness of the detectives employed in searching for the lost ROSS boy, it is publicly announced that they will relinquish the offered rewards to any who will give information leading to the recovery of the child. The reward now amounts to $20,000, and this is a tempting sum to be offered to the scamps who are supposed to have cognizance of the abduction. It is not possible that the crime could have been committed without accessories or accomplices; and it is hoped that the surrender by the detectives of the entire reward to any who will help lead them to the boy will bring some of these to light.

THE MISFORTUNES OF THE SOUTH.

We do not suppose that any properly-informed man, North or South, Republican or Democrat, can be perfectly satisfied with the present condition of the ex-insurgent States. It is not conducive to the general prosperity of any country to have a large section of it, formerly highly prosperous, lying in a state of almost absolute prostration—its industries depressed, if not destroyed, its debts crushing it to the ground, its population dispirited, its very hope of the future almost extinct. We are a strong and a prosperous people, with wonderful "recuperative" powers; but we cannot go on forever with the Southern States as they are to-day—a half-dead body chained to a living one. The South ought to be a source of prosperity and wealth to the whole Union, as it was in times past. Is it so to-day? It ought to be on terms of peace and friendship with the North, a part of one great country in fact as well as in name. Can any man honestly say it is that to-day?

We need not go into the causes which have combined to bring the South into its present condition. It is a long, sad story, useless to recount when the question before us is how to provide a remedy for the threatening evils which exist at the present moment. With the end of the war, there virtually began a new era for the South, necessarily one of great trial and suffering, but not necessarily one of discouragement and failure. A conquered country *is* a conquered country—all the talking in the world will not lessen the miseries involved in that condition. It means that industries have been for a time annihilated, that a large part of the active male population has been killed, that an enormous amount of property has been swept utterly away. It means, also, that a sullen and bitter feeling has been implanted in the hearts of the survivors. This has been the course of human experience in all ages and countries, from the beginning of recorded history. We have no right to suppose that a miracle will be worked on our behalf, in order that different and happier results may be produced here. A civil war is one of the most frightful disasters that can overtake any country; and our civil war was not only protracted, but unusually fierce, obstinate, and bloody. In history it will assume much more tremendous proportions than it bears even to the eyes which looked on at it. Now nothing can prevent such a war from leaving a deep and mournful trace upon the people by whom it was fought—especially upon the side which fought and lost.

It is the duty of a statesman not to shut his eyes to such inexorable facts as these, but to accept them as part of the circumstances of the time and country with which he has undertaken to deal—to make the best of them, to guard against their becoming more hopeless of treatment, to adopt such measures as that in time there may be a fair probability of living them down. In 1865 and 1866 this journal endeavored to impress principles such as these upon Congress and the Republican Party; and we were told that we had sold ourselves to the Copperheads, while the editor of THE TIMES was called a "traitor," and ordered to withdraw from his place on the Republican Committee. He did not live to see justice done to him; but time has shown how much wiser he was than his assailants, and impartial history will vindicate the policy which he urged upon Congress, and for which he was relentlessly pursued by men like HORACE GREELEY and THAD. STEVENS.

Since that time very little has changed for the better. The great problem of effecting the permanent reconciliation of the South is as far from being solved to-day as it was in 1865. In some States there has been a partial recovery of trade. The people are able to get roofs to sleep under and clothes to cover them. But, as a rule, they are not contented. They are not living as friends and fellow-citizens of the Northern people. At certain intervals, riots, murders, or other disturbances take place, and it is necessary to send Federal troops to restore order. There are threats of a "war of races," and at last we see a State Government absolutely overturned in less than four hours. Is this a condition of affairs which any man need wish to see last throughout his own life? Is it desirable for the Republic that it should become perpetual? It cannot, we may be very sure, be got rid of by dilating upon the follies or offenses of the Southern people before or during the war. What is past is past—and the people have now to face the future. The greatest obstacle in the way of providing any remedy for Southern troubles is the apparent impossibility of getting the question treated aside from Republican interests on the one hand, or Democratic interests on the other. The South is still the battle-field of parties. When the Republicans begin to ask themselves earnestly what can be done for the South, the Democrats rush in and try to make political capital, or incite their Southern supporters to some fresh act of hot-headed folly. The time has come when both parties ought to agree to treat the Southern question, not from the point of view of a Republican or a Democrat, but from that of an American, anxious to guard against future disaster to his country. Patriotism should for once drive out partisanship. Let it be admitted on all sides that slavery is gone, that the rights now possessed by the negro must be maintained, and that the national debt must remain sacred. There is no difficulty outside of these questions which would not yield to patient and careful treatment. Nor is there anything over which it is necessary, or even decent, for the two parties of the day to keep up an implacable feud.

But, unfortunately, these comparatively simple elements are complicated by others with which we see little prospect of successfully dealing. The Democrats plot and scheme to regain the control of the South, and it is the duty of the Republicans to defeat them. And thus the true interests or needs of the Southern people receive scarcely any attention. Old quarrels are rekindled, and the animosities of the war are revived. Corrupt Governments are allowed to exist, and even the Federal offices are not always wisely filled—far from it. Elections are turned into a burlesque. We see a MOSES in South Carolina and a KELLOGG in Louisiana. Against both men, and the odious systems which they represent, we have always protested. But even these protests have been eagerly repeated by Democrats for mere party purposes, while sometimes they are resented by Republicans as "unwise" or "dangerous to the party." From time to time there is an "insurrection," or bloodshed under some other name; and then the people of the whole country realize how little progress they are making in the work of "reconstruction." All this must come to an end, unless we are destined to hand down to our children another "Southern question," scarcely less formidable than that which the framers of the Constitution left untouched, and which was settled at last by "blood and iron." The sooner Congress addresses itself to the subject in a spirit of moderation and wisdom the better, for the Presidential election of 1876 will turn upon it.

THE REDEMPTION OF BANK NOTES.

The temporary stoppage of redemption by the National Bank Redemption Agency has subjected it to much unmerited censure. The permanent failure of the plan is predicted, and the officers and employes of the new bureau are denounced as incapable because they have not accomplished impossibilities. The confidence with which a certain portion of the press advances to the discussion of the most difficult details of administration is usually in direct proportion to its ignorance of the subject. The editor of a so-called financial journal declares that half a dozen New-York bank clerks could manage the whole business. It is evident that this financial Solomon has never read the law establishing the new system of redemptions, and is innocent of even the remotest idea of the functions of an assorting house. The daily redemptions of bank notes since the 1st of July have averaged $350,000, in notes of an average denomination of five dollars. To keep up with its work, the redemption agency must count nearly seventy thousand notes a day, and assort them among the two thousand banks of the United States. It must receive, count, and make separate returns for about one hundred remittances a day; it must keep an account with each bank, charging it with the notes redeemed and crediting it with its reimbursements; it must notify each bank every week or two of the amount of its issue redeemed, and it must receive and properly credit the remittances made to reimburse the agency for its redemptions. The mere book-keeping and correspondence of the agency would exhaust the combined energies of this editorial critic and his half dozen experts. It would, doubtless, surprise him to learn that a large proportion of the employes of the agency are experts from New-York and other banks, who are using their best efforts to make the new system successful.

The simple truth is that the present suspension is due to the fact, already mentioned in these columns, that the original five per cent. deposit was nearly exhausted before it was possible to organize the assorting branch of the agency. The orignal $17,500,000 dwindled to $5,000,000 before the assortment was fairly begun. As the agency cannot ask the banks to reimburse it for their redeemed notes until the notes are assorted, the exhaustion of the five per cent. and a temporary suspension of redemptions were inevitable. The stoppage is simply to enable the agency to recover the ground which it lost during the first six weeks of its operations. As soon as this is accomplished, redemptions will be resumed, and there is no danger that they will be again suspended. Now that the agency is in full operation, the five per cent. deposit will be ample for the purpose, unless the redemptions should largely increase. Every difficulty of the work has been mastered with creditable energy, and the new system of redemptions will soon give the lie to all unfriendly prophecies.

The *Tribune* seems to feel bound to denounce the law because it has not justified the declaration of some of its indiscreet advocates, that it would act as a regulator of the volume of the currency. But as the *Tribune* claims to have predicted this result from the start, it would seem as if it were about time to stop abusing the system for not doing what it was not expected to do, and to give it credit for the good work of renovating the currency, which it unquestionnbly is performing. It is noteworthy that while the new agency has received a good deal of abuse from amateur newspaper financiers, it has met with universal approval from the banking community, which is most directly interested in it. Although the stoppage of redemption has given the newspapers great concern, the banks who hold the dirty bank notes, and are temporarily deprived of the opportunity to dispose of them, accept the situation with entire good nature, and express their appreciation of the reasons which led to the suspension.

PRINCE PERKINS.

Titled Europeans have carried off a great many American heiresses before now, but Mr. CHARLES PERKINS, formerly of Boston, enjoys the rare distinction, for an American, of marrying a princess. His brilliant success may have inspired others of his nation with the hope of being able to pick up an infanta, or a duchess at the very least. It is well known that American girls who marry titles pay liberally for the honor; or, at least, their papas have to come down handsomely. The coronet hunts an heiress. Probably when MARIE ISABELLA FRANCOIS GUROWSKY DE BOURBON, infanta of Spain and niece of her late Catholic Majesty, Queen ISABELLA, marrried Mr. CHARLES PERKINS, late of Boston, Mass., she thought she was marrying an heir. Indeed, one of his later creditors lent him money to return to Boston to secure a succession from his father's estate. He did not go, and the presumption is, that he was not an heir to any great extent. The infanta was deceived. We are glad of it. Prince PERKINS has revenged several generations of unfortunate American girls who have married beggarly Princes, Marquises, and Counts, and have lived wretched lives thereafter. So far, we are in favor of PERKINS. But if any ambitious young son of the great Republic thinks to emulate the smart Bostonian, let him attentively consider the story of this graceless adventurer.

Before PERKINS was a Prince he was United States Consul at Stockholm. He gained the reputation of a gallant, a gay chevalier, a bright talker and admirable French scholar, while in Sweden. Circulating among the consular appointments of his country, he finally settled upon that at Lisbon, where he filled the office of United States Consul with even more brilliancy than he had in Sweden. The United States Minister to Portugal at that time was not nearly so smart as PERKINS; and this is said without prejudice. Not many men are as smart as PERKINS; probably no United States Minister ever was. At any rate, PERKINS was speedily recognized by the dignified Portuguese as the head of the United States Legation. His lingual facilities were extraordinary; his gift of gab rose to the level of genius. He talked his way into the hearts of men and women, and among his willing victims was the aforesaid MARIE ISABELLA FRANCOIS GUROWSKY DE BOURBON, infanta of Spain. The accounts of the nuptials were glowing, and the magnificence of the ceremonies and festivities of this auspicious event rent with envy the hearts of divers young Bostonians to whom Prince PERKINS sent copies of the Lisbon journals containing marked reports of the same. While ISABELLA the Catholic retained her seat on the throne, Prince PERKINS and the Princess got on well enough, so far as the rest of the world knew. When ISABELLA took her jewelry and MARFORI and fled over the Pyrenees, the young couple were left in a condition that may be called precarious. They followed the illustrious exile, as she is called, to Paris. But she had no money to give or lend. Her own rainy day had come at last, and she must live on her savings. Passing around the hat among their royal kin, they got a trifle from CHAMBORD, otherwise known as HENRI V. of France. This kind-hearted anachronism could not bear to see princes begging their bread, and, anxious for the honor of his race, he sent them all he could spare. But this was soon gone, and nothing was left but princely pretense; for your real prince never can think of work.

The rest of the story has already been told in our own correspondence. How Prince PERKINS took lodgings in Rue de Balzac with one Mme. MEILHAN, and how the noble gentleman, wishing to go to Boston to get his inheritance, borrowed 50,000 francs of his too-confiding hostess, has already been narrated. Prince PERKINS, who never went to Boston, seems not only to have been at his wits' end, but to have lost his wits. He attempted to raise a loan for DON CARLOS, and this, though the proceeds might never have reached the Pretender, mortally offended the Ex-Queen, who gave him the cold shoulder from that time forward. Another pretense that he had a concession for a submarine cable from Spain to England was equally delusive, and when his long-suffering landlady discovered the cheat, her patience was clean gone. She brought an action for swindling, (*escroquerie*,) her charge being based on the statement that Prince PERKINS and his wife had combined in various fraudulent schemes to get money, board, and lodging without making any return. The odd part of the subsequent proceedings is the conviction and sentence of PERKINS, and the escape of "La Dame PERKINS," as she is called in the judgment of the court. La Dame PERKINS is held to have acted under the constraint of her husband. Perhaps she could not tell the truth when her husband was present. At any rate, she was let off scot free, much to the disgust of Madame MEILHAN, whose righteous wrath seems to have been specially directed toward Dame PERKINS, rather than her now luckless American husband. To such an extent does the disappointed landlady carry her animosity, that she has appealed the case so far as Dame PERKINS is concerned, asking that she too be convicted and put in limbo.

This is not a pretty story. It does not greatly exalt the world's ideas of royalty. The manners and morals of the Spanish Bourbons have done nothing to ennoble and glorify their race. And here is one of that somewhat prolific tribe skirmishing with her landlady for board and lodging, writing letters alleged to be designed to deceive people into the belief that the writer was Ex-Queen of Spain, and doing many other things which would forever destroy the society standing of an American woman. It is curious to see that a French court could not convict this adventuress. She is a scion of the royal house of Bourbon. It is not probable that any court in France will send her to prison for joining in her husband's swindling schemes. It is not unlikely that she originated the little games by which this precious couple managed to live. Mme. MEILHAN swore that the Princess—to adopt an American figure of speech—wore the pantaloons of the family. Mr. PERKINS goes to jail because he is only an American, and a very indifferent one at that. Perhaps, on the whole, he wishes he had not married a Princess.

THE LATEST ELECTION IN FRANCE.

The elections which are taking place in the French Departments to fill vacancies in the Assembly are highly important incidents in the great political duel which is very far from being fought out between the Republic and its foes. Sometimes it is a Legitimist and a Bonapartist who are pitted against the Republican candidate; at others it is an Orleanist and a Bonapartist who divide the anti-Republican vote. The latter was the nature of the combination in Maine-et-Loire on Sunday, Sept. 13, only the Orleanist called himself a "Septennalist," and enjoyed all the Ministerial aid and countenance given now, as openly as it was under the Empire, to the official candidate. It may be remembered that the result of that election gave the Republican candidate, M. MAILLE, a majority of 20,000 votes over either of his opponents, but left him 4,000 votes short of an absolute majority. Another election was therefore ordered, and this was held on Sunday last. The Bonapartist candidate, meanwhile, retired, leaving the contest to be fought out between the Septennalist and the Republican. As the combined vote of the opposition candidates was 6,000 more than that of the Republican, it was calculated that by a union of their forces the cause equally detested by both might be defeated. That calculation was somewhat interfered with by the severe terms in which the Minister of the Interior had condemned the circular of the Bonapartist candidate, and the consequent disgust expressed by the Imperialist journals for the policy of the Cabinet.

On Sunday last the Ministerial candidate, with all the strength that official influence could wield in his favor, and all the additional following which Bonapartist hatred for the Republic could bring him, was matched against the Republican. The result is the election of the latter by a majority of nearly 4,000 votes. In whatever way this event is looked at, it is a very significant triumph for the cause of the Republic. It proves that even in places where the combined forces of the Monarchists and Imperialists outnumber those of the Republicans, concerted action between them is impossible, and that the various sections of the party of reaction hate each other only a little less cordially than they do the party of progress. It proves, moreover, that the Republic has ceased to be the bugbear which it was to the French peasantry. The voters in the Department of Maine-et-Loire are chiefly drawn from the agricultural class, and though some of the towns in this centre of ancient Anjou still retain traces of their once ardent Protestantism, the peasantry are as universally Roman Catholic as in other districts of France. Neither the influence of the priests, therefore, nor the influence of the Bonapartist Mayors, reappointed by DE BROGLIE; neither the proverbial attachment of the French peasant to the Government which exists, nor the far-reaching pressure which that Government can always bring to bear upon elections, has sufficed to prevent a Republican triumph.

The election brings into strong relief the fact that the elections of 1871 are no criterion whatever of the present temper of the country, and that the Assembly which was the issue of those elections entirely misrepresents the present opinions of France. The Republican candidate elected on Sunday in Maine-et-Loire ran in February, 1871, and was left pretty near the bottom of the poll, with only 20,000 votes, received mainly in the towns. On Sept. 13 he received over 45,000 votes. In 1871 Maine-et-Loire sent eleven Monarchical Deputies as its entire quota to the Assembly; in 1874 the Legitimists do not dare to put a candidate in the field at all, and the Orleanists, even when courting official support under the title of Septennalists, fail to elect their man. It is hardly to be wondered at that, as the cable announces, "the result causes excitement in Ministerial circles." If the elections which occur in October repeat the lesson of Maine-et-Loire, the Assembly on coming together again will hardly be able to ignore the clearly-expressed wish of the French people for the definite constitution of the Republic, and the demand for an early dissolution, which must necessarily attend the termination of the provisional order of things. The effect of any such crisis "in Ministerial circles" can hardly be doubtful.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

One cannot step out of one's house in these later times without encountering signs whose professed meaning it is not difficult to discover, but which have also a significance quite as interesting and not so obvious. These are the signs of the stores and shops, which in their present development are quite peculiar to our day, and in a great measure to our country. Any one who drops in on the quiet streets of one of the older coast towns of New-England, or glances along the thoroughfares of a city like Charleston or Savannah—places that have escaped or resisted many of the influences that have worked such changes in New-York—can readily recognize how rapid the development of our present fashion in signs has been. A similar story is told by the simple and modest inscriptions that mark, in our own streets, the more old-fashioned business establishments, and by the contrast these present to their more recently-founded neighbors. Twenty-five years ago a board a foot in width and extending the width of a building, with gilt letters on black background, was regarded as pretentious, and, on the whole, as rather suspicious. The notion of those days was that "good wine needs no bush," and signs were guides rather than advertisements. Indeed, many of us can remember when some of our largest dealers scorned anything more than a door-plate, as implying that their reputation was not sufficiently established to make their places of business known. So far has this spirit died out, that a well-known architect recently gave the opinion that it was absurd to erect business buildings of any real beauty in New-York, because their occupants would be sure to completely disfigure them with sprawling, gaudy, and incongruous signs. This fact, it may be remarked, is recognized by owners of some of the more recent structures, who take into their own hands the regulation of this matter. That the mania for display has reached a point where reaction is to be expected, or at least desired, few judicious persons would deny. Not only are the buildings in our main streets plastered with all manner of lettering, in such quantity as defeats its own purpose, by confusing rather than attracting the eye, but enormous banners, with inscriptions and devices of all sorts, are hung across between the buildings, the pavements are spattered with advertisements, the tree trunks are hung with them, men in grotesque costumes bear them about the sidewalks, the cars are filled with them, and they are paraded in wagons to the sound of great or little bells. Nor is this all. The advertising signs have spread out into the country. They cover the fences on the more traveled roads, they stare at one from the rocks by the banks of rivers, or on the sides of railway cuttings, they disfigure the most retired places of pleasure resort, and follow the traveler with tedious persistency across the mountains, and into the furthest valleys of the Pacific slope.

The extent of this method of advertising is not more remarkable than its peculiar character. It is a rare luxury to find things called by their right names, or anything set forth in simple and truthful fashion in these signs, and the most ambitious terms are generally employed to call attention to the least important things. The shop that in former years would have been called a tailor's, and at most would have been decorated by the figure of a sheep suspended by the middle, we have recently seen designated, in flaming gilt on plate glass, in letters a foot and a half in height, as an "atelier"—a word entirely appropriate in the language from which it was borrowed, but singularly silly in our own. Most of our retail shops are "emporiums;" our potato cellars are "dépôts;" our barbers' rooms are "studios," and our barbers are "artists in hair;" our photographers are "photo-artists," and their rooms are "salons," or, at the least, "galleries." In the same way we have "Great American" companies for the retailing of this or that article; "First National Saloons," where liquor is peddled over the bar; "International" or "Cosmopolitan" or "Metropolitan" eating-rooms, and scores of other designations which convey no idea of the things they pretend to designate, and have no excuse for their employment but the weak and foolish vanity of their inventors.

One cannot help feeling that this pretentiousness of advertisement is in inverse proportion to merit. In daily conversation we give our confidence least readily to those who claim it with the most assurance. One does not like to be told that the wares he is buying are the very best the world produces, for he knows the man who asserts that cannot sustain his assertions, and all the ambitious signs are open to the same objection. They are intrinsically indications of untrustworthiness. It is certainly easier to believe a man's merits better than his statement of them, when experience teaches that they are so, than it is to accept them as superlative because he so proclaims them. There are indications, as we have noted, that a reaction is setting in in regard to the fashion we have referred to, at least in the larger cities and among business men whose claims to our respect and confidence are intrinsically strong.

LIEUT. WHEELER'S EXPEDITION.

A NEW ROCKY MOUNTAIN PASS FOUND—FOSSIL REMAINS.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 28.—Lieut. Wheeler and Dr. Yarrow have returned here. The results of the expedition are far beyond the work of previous years. A new pass has been discovered over the main divide, low enough for a railway to the Gunison Valley, the richest region of the Rocky Mountains. The finest collection of fossil remains ever found in America has been discovered by Prof. Cope, paleontologist. On the shore of the ancient ocean in New-Mexico forty-seven were found in one day. The megatherium, the mastodon, and all classes of saurian monsters illustrating the gigantic natural wonders of extinct ages, are among them.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONERS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 28.—The Centennial Commissioners left here this morning en route for Louisville, St. Louis, and Chicago. They report great satisfaction with their cordial welcome in Ohio. The information they communicated about the centennial work they believe has made a favorable impression upon the public mind. They express themselves delighted to find that the ablest men of Ohio, of both parties, have committed themselves to the enterprise. The indications are that all the annual expositions of the West will, for the year 1876, give way to the great International Exposition. The Ohio Auxiliary Board have intimated to them that they would organize Ohio by districts before the 20th of October.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The first performance of the season of Italian opera, under the management of Mr. Max Strakosch, took place at the Academy of Music last evening. In point of smoothness and symmetry the representation was a most satisfactory earnest of the fulfillment of Mr. Strakosch's promises. This year he proposes to extend the répertoire much beyond its habitual limits, and in order that old works may be revived with advantage, and new works be recited with becoming effectiveness, a particularly numerous and well-balanced company was requisite. Special attention has therefore been bestowed upon the *ensemble*, and to the results of this attention must notice be mainly directed. "La Traviata" has rarely been interpreted with equal excellence apparent in all departments. We do not, however, think the selection was extremely judicious, for the opera is far from being the most impressive of Verdi's achievements, and it is among the most familiar, in the bargain. The fact that Mlle. Heilbron made her début in London as *Violetta*, no doubt led to the choice. In this respect, at least, it is to be commended. Mlle. Heilbron approved herself a very fascinating representative of *Violetta*, and thus one of the strong points of the season was made. The new-comer is petite, pretty, and graceful; her voice is fresh and pure, with sufficient volume for the *demi-caractère* parts to be assigned to her; she uses it with a trifle less *abandon*, perhaps, than her maturer contemporaries, but skillfully and tastefully; and her talent as an actress is decided. All this can be said without flattery of Mlle. Heilbron, for it was plain that an occasional tendency to force her upper notes until they became somewhat harsh, and some restraint in her acting were attributable to the nervousness of a first night. Her vocal performance was of uniform precision. "Ah! fors 'è lui" was a capital bit of expression singing, and the brilliancy of "Sempre libera"—the florid passages being executed with great ease and correctness—quite carried away the audience. In the second act Mlle. Heilbron rendered *Violetta's* touching phrases in the duet "Pura siccome un angelo" with exceeding pathos; in the fourth she sang her share of the duo "Parigi, o cara" with infinite charm. In "Gran Dio" Mlle. Heilbron, whose dramatic impulses are genuine, was rather deficient in force. Throughout "La Traviata" it only remains to add, the merit of her personation, from a dramatic stand-point, was clear, and the scene of her parting from *Alfredo*, in act the second, was very eloquent in its simplicity. Mlle. Heilbron was called before the curtain after each act, and the applause which encouraged her as the evening advanced, no less than the summons before the footlights, left no reason for discrediting her favorable reception. The new tenor, Signor Benfratelli, was also greeted with kindness. Signor Benfratelli is a young artist, who manages cleverly a fresh and sympathetic voice. Though we have had many more awkward actors on the stage of the Academy than this gentleman, we have also had several more impassioned and magnetic *Alfredos*. Yet Signor Benfratelli was never to be taxed with downright *gaucherie*, and, in the grand finale of the third act, although still more discreet in action than there was need to be, he endowed his words with considerable significance. Signor Benfratelli sang "Libiamo" remarkably well; we were less pleased with his air "De' miei bollenti sospiri" at the outset of the second act; in the final duet his singing was unexceptionable. Signor Del Puente reappeared as *Germont*, and, after acknowledging a most cordial welcome, lent the charm of his rich tones to the fine duet "Bella siccome un angelo," and to the well-known but, to this hour, well-liked *aria*, commencing, "Di Provenza." This record of the principal incidents of the representation requires only to be supplemented by a mention that, as implied already, the subsidiary rôles, intrusted respectively to Signori Lotti, Scolara, and Hall, were adequately sustained, and that the chorus and orchestra were in as good form as if a season of three months were at its close instead of its opening. The audience was large, and its demonstrations of satisfaction were unmistakable. To-morrow Mr Strakosch introduces two new artists of his remarkably strong company, "Aïda" being the opera. The new faces will be those of Mme. Potentini and Signor Carpi. Miss Cary appears simultaneously with these performers, and Signor Del Puente will be *Amonasro*. We are requested to say that a Sunday concert is to occur at the Grand Opera-house, under Mr. Strakosch's management, and with the co-operation of many members of the troupe.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

Mr. E. L. Davenport appeared at this theatre last evening as *Hamlet*. This is one of the most scholarly, and perhaps the best, of his many efforts. Indeed it would be difficult to find a fitter representative of the moody, changeful, but philosophical young prince, whose life is blasted by the knowledge of a crime he cannot avenge, than we have in Mr. Davenport. Entering thoroughly into the spirit of the part, he interprets it as only one who has carefully studied it can do. It is true he gives us no new readings, and, as a general rule, carefully follows stage traditions throughout each scene, but at the same time no point is ever lost or slurred ove. Last evening the well-known soliloquy was given in a manner that moved even the somewhat unappreciative audience present, and the closet scene with the *Queen* was worked up to a very high pitch of dramatic power. Unfortunately, Mr. Davenport was not so well supported as he should have been. The part of *Ophelia* was respectably played, though a little overdone, but *Laertes* was hardly the gallant young soldier that Shakespeare drew. At the matinée "Hand and Glove" will be given, in which Messrs. Leffingwell and Sheldon will appear.

THE WEST INDIES.

PROPOSED TREATY BETWEEN SAN DOMINGO AND HAYTI—OPPRESSIVE TAXATION OF FOREIGNERS IN HAYTI.

ST. THOMAS, Sept. 16.—San Domingo City dates of the 12th inst. are at hand. President Gonzales had just returned from his voyage to the Northern Provinces. The whole country is perfectly quiet. A Haytian steamer has arrived at San Domingo City, and by her the Dominican Commissioners will leave for Port au Prince to conclude the treaty of amity and commerce between the two Republics.

Gen. Caceres has arrived here and met Ex-President Baez, of San Domingo.

The Haytian Government has imposed heavy taxation upon resident foreigners, including foreign clerks in the employment of Haytians.

A disturbance recently occurred in the Catholic Cathederal at Jamaica. A priest tore the Cuban colors from the coffin of a patriot, refusing to permit the introduction of politics into the Catholic service. A scuffle ensued. The priest was assaulted and pushed off the platform on which the coffin rested.

CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHER NOMINATIONS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 28.—John H. Barnhill, of Tuscarawas, was nominated by the Republicans of the Thirteenth Ohio District for Congress to-day.

NORTH WALES, Penn., Sept. 28.—The Republican Convention of the Seventh Congressional District on the sixth ballot gave Wood forty-six votes and Lear forty-three votes. The nomination of Wood was then made unanimous.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 28.—The Republican Convention of the Fourteenth Senatorial District, in consequence of the contest between Messrs. Roebuck and Stehman, has ordered a new election, to take place Oct. 10.

THE DROUGHT IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 28.—The protracted dry weather has prevented the plowing of sod grounds for wheat and delayed the sowing in corn grounds in all the Ohio Valley. On account of the failure of pastures, much live stock has been put upon the market which otherwise would have been kept over Winter. If rain does not come soon the results will be serious. Water for stock is already scarce in many sections.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

REVIEW OF THE COMMANDERIES AT PROSPECT PARK.

A BRILLIANT PAGEANT AND A LARGE ATTENDANCE—THE COMPETITION DRILL.

A review of the Knights Templar took place yesterday at the Prospect Park parade ground, in presence of more than 15,000 persons. It had been arranged that this should be an event in every way worthy the high character of the organizations participating in it, and to add to the interest of the occasion, a competition drill for a silver cup was to be witnessed between such Commanderies as might see fit to enter. Therefore popular excitement in Brooklyn ran high, and in the forenoon that city wore a holiday appearance. At 12:30 P. M., the Brooklyn Commanderies—Clinton, St. Elmo, and De Witt Clinton—numbering over 300 men, met at the asylum of Clinton Commandery, and, preceded by a band of music, marched down to Fulton Ferry to receive the New-York Commanderies and other representatives of the order from other localities, who were to be present at the review. Morton Commandery, No. 4, 150 men strong, with a detachment of thirty-five from Palestine Commandery, No. 18, under Sirs George W. Smith and E. E. Thorne, Grand Master of the Masons of this State, headed by the Seventh Regiment Band; Manhattan, No. 31, sixty men, Sir G. W. Blank; Ivanhoe, seventy-five men, Sir F. Gugel, all of New-York, arrived soon after, and were followed by Damascus Commandery, of Newark, Sir Hugh Kinnaird; Hugh De Payen, of Jersey City, Sir M. M. Drohans, and delegations from Cœur de Lion, Constantine, and Westchester Commanderies. As each Commandery arrived it was received by the Brooklyn Templars with the customary honors, and when all were present a procession was formed and marched up Fulton street to Henry, thence through Middagh to Fulton, to the City Hall, where the column was received by Mayor Hunter, after which the several Commanderies took the cars provided for them and were borne to the Prospect Park Parade Ground, about 3 o'clock.

The scene at Prospect Park was very picturesque. The level greensward, over 100 acres in area, was partitioned by means of red and white bannerets into reviewing space for the Templars and vantage ground for the spectators. A row of tents flanked a large marquee on the south side of the plain, and on the north were the flag stakes separating the spectators from the Knights. Carriages north of the dividing line stood side by side, with their horses' heads looking south, forming an unbroken line of equipages one-third of a mile in length. Right in front, and a few paces south in the centre of the line, was the reviewing stand, so that the multitude had an excellent view of the maneuvres from first to last. Between the horses' heads and the reviewing-station were the spectators on foot, densely packed together for more than three hours. It had been expected that the review would begin at 3 P. M., but, owing to the uncontrollable something that always excuses delays, the affair did not commence until an hour and a half later. Meanwhile the crowd good-naturedly endured the suspense and managed to while away the time by watching the maneuvring of such of the Commanderies as were engaged in field-drill for their own amusement. There was an abundance of good music, Grafulla's, Wannemacher's, and other bands being in full blast during the interval between their arrival and the commencement of the review. The Knights, for the most part, were employed in partaking of refreshments in the marquee and cottage.

Prominent among the distinguished Templars present were Grand Master E. E. Thorne, and the following members of the Grand Commandery of this State: C. F. Beattie, C. F. Roome, Grand Generalissimo; Robert Black, Captain General; Robert Macoy, Grand Recorder; George Southwick, Grand Standard Bearer, besides Past Grand Masters John W. Simons and John A. Lefferts. At 3 P. M. there were on the parade ground when the line was formed the following Commanderies: Morton, Palestine, Manhattan, Ivanhoe, St. Elmo, DeWitt Clinton, Clinton, Damascus, and Hugh De Payen, besides delegations from Cœur de Lion, Constantine, and Westchester, making in all about 1,000 men.

The signal to form was given about 4 o'clock, and at the same hour the Judges, Gen. Roome, John W. Simons, and John A. Lefferts, took up their position near the colors as before indicated. On their left were the members of the Grand Commandery of the State, and the following of that of New-Jersey: J. P. Case, Generalissimo; R. Donahea, Captain General; E. B. Bingham, Senior Warden; Mr. Doyle, Junior Warden; C. B. Alston, Grand Standard-bearer, and Thomas Godson, Sword-bearer, under command of Sir C. F. Beattie. When the line was correct and the salute had been given, Gen. Roome and the Grand Commandery inspected the Knights and returned to the reviewing stand. Then, headed by four brass bands playing the same martial air, the column marched past in the following order: Clinton, De Witt Clinton, St. Elmo, Manhattan, Ivanhoe, Hugh De Payen, Damascus, and Morton. It was certainly a magnificent spectacle, this column of men in black and white, marching from east to west, on whose plumes and jewels the setting sun blazed. In a very short space of time the line again faced the reviewing officer and gave the parting salute, after which all the Commanderies, except De Witt Clinton, of Williamsburg, St. Elmo, of Greenpoint, and Clinton, of Brooklyn, left the parade ground and went home.

Between the three named was the competition for the silver cup. DeWitt Clinton came first, taking up its position 100 yards from the Judges. The drill consisted of the evolutions wheeling by sections, fours, threes, twos, and column. St. Elmo was the next and Clinton the last. To the inexperienced observer there seemed to be very little difference between the Commanderies in point of excellence. But after the drill had ended the Judges declared Clinton the winner of the cup, and its commander was sent for to receive it. Sir J. C. Heineman was thereupon escorted to the hollow square wherein stood the Judges. In a brief presentation speech, Gen. Roome, commended the successful Commandery for its efficiency in drill, and reminded his hearers that the order was not professedly a strictly military body, but was united for the purpose of upholding Christianity against all and every opposition. The trophy was then handed to Mr. Heineman. It is of plain silver, with a golden cross and crown on one side, and on the other the inscription, "Templar Review, Prospect Park Parade Ground, Monday, Sept. 28, 1874." The recipient replied: "On behalf of Clinton Commandery, I thank you."

Ere Mr. Heineman had time to turn away, Mrs. Elizabeth Quimby, Matron of Radiant Chapter No. 35, Order of the Eastern Star, Greenpoint, presented him with a floral cross and star, prefacing her gift with the following remarks:

On behalf of the Order of the Eastern Star, I have the proud honor to present to you, the victors on this occasion, this significant floral emblem. It is the union of the star and cross—the cross representing your order, the star ours. Combined they represent the birth and death of Christ. Honoring and representing the same blessed Savior, each basing their own work on Divine acts, it would indeed appear singular if we could not act in unison in glorifying Him who suffered to save. During the life and pilgrimage of Him whom we serve and revere, woman was pre-eminently His associate and companion, for when men had betrayed, denied, and doubted Him, she, in loving faith, clung. She was the last at the cross and the first at the tomb. In the propagating and dispensing of the Gospel she has acted well her part. Prominently she has figured among the early martyrs. In the darkness of the Middle Ages she was food for the flames of intolerance. And in the present enlightened age she forms a material part of the church. Although naturally weaker than man, yet has she ever been stronger in the faith, and it is doubtful if her example has not surpassed man's active efforts in dispensing Christianity. For the purpose of developing her latent energies for greater usefulness, we have like yourselves banded together from religious principles. You follow the cross, we the star. And it would be an anomaly in human action if we could not co-operate in our good work. Again, you represent the chivalrous age. The object of chivalry is to protect woman. In her cause men drew their swords, and to the end of life defended her. Thus did the institution tend to soften the rudeness of a semi-barbarous age, and to such an extent is commendable. But with the expansion of mind, comprehensiveness of thought, and development of ideas it was found to be an incumbrance, and was crushed beneath the wheels of progress; yet it has left its impress upon the world by freeing woman from a state of slavery, and facilitated civilization by the advancement of Christianity. You also represent, and perhaps especially so, the Knights of the Temple, whose peculiar duty it was to defend the sacred house from the followers of Mahomet. Would it be considered an assumption if we should symbolize this peculiarity by making an imaginary temple of the Order of the Eastern Star, and you the Templars—for woman is still weak, and needs protection. How, then, can you better exemplify true knighthood than by defending an institution devoted to woman, acting in mutual purpose in harmony with your own? We rejoice that in our enlightened age we behold the Knights turning a tournament into a competition drill, the fierce onset of lances into a harmless manual of swords, equally effective, but less dangerous. It is, in fact, chivalry divested of barbarism. As the fair in the olden time were privileged to award the prize to the victors, so we, happy in the same privilege afforded us, award you on this occasion this prize of distinguished merit. It affords us the proudest pleasure of having witnessed that you fairly earned and honestly deserve it. May it awaken in your noble order that spirit of knighthood which regards the true character of woman, and prompts to her support and protection.

After a graceful response from the Commander of Clinton, the pageant ended, and night had fallen. The multitude forsook the greensward for the dusty roads, along which it journeyed to the depot, nearly a mile off. Cars to the ferries were so few and far between that it must have been late ere the last of the spectators had left the park.

OBITUARY.

HON. JOHN GANSON.

The following dispatch was received from Buffalo yesterday: "Hon. John Ganson died of apoplexy this morning. He complained during the morning of pain in the chest, and was taken seriously ill in the Superior Court while trying a cause. He was assisted to his carriage by friends, and died as he was being carried into his own house. The sudden demise of so estimable a citizen and statesman caused a profound sensation throughout the city, where he was so well and universally respected. The news spread rapidly, and groups of citizens of all classes and political feelings could be seen collected at the street corners and in public places, regretting the sad calamity. In respect to his memory, all the courts in session and the Board of Trade adjourned." The gentleman whose death is thus feelingly mentioned was one of the best-known lawyers of the western part of the State, and was recently mentioned as the Democratic nominee for the Governorship. He was born in Le Roy, Genesee County, N. Y., in 1818. He studied at Harvard College, graduated in 1839, immediately began the study of law, and finally occupied the first place at the Bar of Erie County. His knowledge, ability, and industry procured for him the Democratic nomination for State Senator in 1862, and he was elected by a handsome majority. In this contest Mr. Ganson made scarcely any effort to secure his election. His nomination was made without his knowledge, and at first he refused the use of his name; but a second committee, which had been appointed by the convention to wait on him, reported that he had consented to accept, and his nomination was accordingly ratified. Mr. Ganson made a short speech in support of the administration in its prosecution of the war, but beyond this did very little to bring about his election. His course in the State Senate was worthy of his reputation, and as a member of the Judiciary Committee of that body he rendered efficient service. On the expiration of his term he was immediately elected to Congress, serving from 1863 to 1865. In 1864, when the famous Chicago Convention was held which nominated McClellan for the Presidency, Mr. Ganson was chosen a delegate to it. After serving out his term in Congress he retired from political life, devoting his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession, in which he attained eminent success, and with it an ample fortune. In 1873 Mr. Ganson was again elected to a seat in the State Senate, where he served on the Judiciary Committee as before. He was a sound lawyer, of keen and acute mind, a ready and fluent debater; and though always a party man, was not, in the strict sense of the word, a partisan. He was a Democrat of the Conservative school, and discharged his legislative duties with more regard for his personal convictions than for anything like mere party ties. Previous to the meeting of the Syracuse Convention, he had been the choice of the Democracy of Western New-York for the candidacy for Governor. Mr. Ganson was generally engaged professionally in railroad cases, and for many years was the attorney for the Erie Road.

JOHN A. HOWS.

John A. Hows, the artist, died of consumption, Sunday night, at his residence in this City, aged about forty-three years. The deceased artist, who was a son of the late Prof. H. S. Hows, was born in this City and graduated from Columbia College, from which he received the degree of M. A. He studied for the ministry of the Episcopal Church for a short time, but subsequently embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and pursued the study of law in the office of Mr. Dennis McMahon, but finally adopted the artists' profession. The first important picture exhibited by him at the National Academy was "Vanitas Vanitatum." He was soon elected an associate of that institution, and contributed to its exhibitions. Among the books illustrated by him exclusively, which have been quoted as fine specimens of the draughtsman's art, are *A Forest Hymn*, *In the Woods*, *Forest Pictures in the Adirondacks*, *A Christmas Carol*, and Coxe's *Christian Ballads*, while the fruits of his pencil were often found in costly illustrated books, *Appletons' Journal*, and the *Aldine*, for which he had nearly completed at the time of his death an interesting series of pictures of Pennsylvania scenery. One of his most important pictures was a painting of William Cullen Bryant's homestead at Cummington, Mass. Deceased was at one time associate editor of the *Churchman* and *Home Journal*.

I. C. BUCKHOUT.

Mr. I. C. Buckhout, Chief Engineer of the New-York Central and Harlem Railroads, who planned the Grand Central Depot and the Fourth avenue improvements, died on Sunday at his residence, White Plains.

RETURNING EVIL FOR GOOD.

On the night of the 11th of September Frank Rooney, who had no place to sleep, was accommodated by Bernard Ferguson, of No. 50 Grand street, with half his bed, while the latter's wife made her bed on the floor. During the night Rooney arose, and, taking a key from around Mrs. Ferguson's neck, opened a trunk which stood in the room and rifled it of $450, all the money it contained. He got away without being heard or seen. Rooney's mother a few days ago returned to Mrs. Ferguson $71 of the stolen money. Rooney was arrested, and at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Murray held him in $2,000 bail.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

Henry Horst, of No. 45 Jackson street, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on four charges of obtaining goods under false pretenses. Among his victims are the following: John C. Towles, of No. 87 Canal street, on whom he called and stated that he, in conjunction with his brother, had purchased the restaurant No. 49 Bowery, and required for immediate use about $70 worth of fine groceries. He also ordered seventy pounds of coffee from Henry Bade, and gave similar favors to Schmidt & Co., corner of Hester and Eldridge streets. When arrested Horst admitted his guilt, and was fully committed.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Thursday last Adam Houser, a butcher, thirty-five years old, residing at No. 45 Jackson street, and Jacob Hahn, keeper of a beer saloon at No. 40 Jackson street, were skylarking in front of Houser's residence, when Hahn drew a butcher's cleaver at Houser, striking him in the abdomen. Houser was removed to his residence, and from thence to Bellevue Hospital. Hahn, on being arraigned at Essex Market, was committed to await the result of Houser's injuries. Last night the condition of the latter became so critical that Coroner Woltman was notified to take his ante-mortem statement.

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Commercial* does not approve of the disgraceful surrender, as it calls it, of the Missouri Republicans to the new so-called People's Party. It says: "The recommendation to friends in every part of the State to keep up their party allegiance and organization comes with very bad grace from a convention or committee of Republicans that abandons the field in the face of the Bourbon Democracy to make an alliance with sorehead Conservatives who are emerging from the brush for the first time since the war to take part in politics. If the Republican organization is worthy of preservation anywhere it is in Missouri, where its true and progressive representatives have stood up and battled for good government in the face of a multitude of discouraging obstacles. We doubt if the history of politics shows a more disgraceful exhibition of cowardice than that displayed by the so-called Republican leaders of Missouri."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

President Grant, Mrs. Grant, and Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. John J. Abercrombie, United States Army, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. Rufus H. King, of Gov. Dix's staff, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-State Senator Charles H. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y., is at the New-York Hotel.

Mr. Nicolas De Gretsch, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Ex-Gov. William B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and Baron De Klenck, of Germany, are at the Brevoort House.

Lieut. Commander Francis Morris, United States Navy, and Myron Pardee, of Oswego, N. Y., are at the Everett House.

Hiram Sibley, of Rochester; R. R. Bridgers, of North Carolina; Postmaster E. C. Negley, of Pittsburg, and Col. William Holloway, of Lexington, Ky., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

OUR IRISH VISITORS.

A VISIT TO THE NORMAL COLLEGE AND WARD'S ISLAND.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN AND ALDERMAN MANNING AGAIN THE GUESTS OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

The courtesies of the City do not appear to be exhausted in regard to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, but the possibility holds good that his Lordship may be considerably exhausted by this profusion of civilities. He is at all events passing through that stage which comes within the familiar description of piling honey upon sugar and sugar upon honey; but he says he likes it, and so everybody is pleased. Yesterday his Lordship was in the custodianship of three different managing directories, went through four public ordeals, had no time at all at his own disposal, and yet he reverses the comic negation of contentedness conveyed in the phrase "Stil, I am not happy," and avers that he is not merely in that passive condition of satisfied repose, but that he is absolutely delighted. The Lord Mayor and Alderman Manning were first taken in hand yesterday by the Board of Education, who took them in the first instance to Grammar School No. 59, and subsequently to the Normal College. Outside of these two gentlemen and Mr. Foster, the Irish party was not represented. The visitors and their hosts left the Windsor Hotel at 10 o'clock, Mayor Havemeyer, Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn, ex-Mayor O'Neill, of Jersey City, and the Commissioners of Emigration, who were next to have charge of the guests, being of the party. They first drove to Grammar School No. 59, where they were conducted through the various departments. The working of the institution was explained, and, of course, the Lord Mayor said something congratulatory, as is fitting on all occasions when the exchange of civilities is the order of the day. The Normal College was next visited, and the party was here received by President Thomas Hunter. An explanation of the nature of the institution was necessarily a portion of the progamme, and renewed congratulations by the Lord Mayor were apt and suitable. Several recitations by young ladies of the institution came in in proper order for the special delectation of his Lordship, who expressed his satisfaction. During the visit to the Normal College, Mayor Havemeyer performed a feat of gallantry which deserves to be recorded. Perhaps some natural spasm which has no kinship with his usual stolidity seized the old gentleman, but certain it is that under pretense of whispering to one of the young ladies of the college, he suddenly kissed her. The osculatory movement was prompt and decisive, if not resounding, and everybody enjoyed the unexpected gallantry of his Honor. It was a regular case of January and May, and while May crimsoned like the roses of July, the hoar austerity of old January relaxed into a complacent chuckle, and aged people began to think that kissing a young lady was a good step toward rejuvenescence. The next portion of the programme was a visit to the State emigrant institutions on Ward's Island, the Commissioners of Emigration taking charge of the guests. The steamer N. K. Hopkins was in readiness at Castle Garden at 12 o'clock, but delay at the Grammar School and at the Normal College necessitated a much later departure. A good many invited guests, including a number of ladies, took part in the trip, but the time spent by the Lord Mayor and Alderman Manning in the company of their hosts was rather limited, inasmuch as they were the guests of the City of Brooklyn in the evening. After a brief visit to several of the wards of the hospital, luncheon was served for the visitors. So pressing were the Lord Mayor's engagements that to avoid delay he was obliged, before luncheon was commenced, to give utterance to some observations which are usually postprandial in their nature. He expressed his unbounded admiration of the department within the control of the Commissioners of Emigration, which, he said, had left impressions on his mind even more favorable than anything else he had seen in America. His Lordship and Alderman Manning did not remain quite half an hour, Commissioner Starr, who presided, excusing their departure on the ground of their Brooklyn engagement. They were conveyed by the ferry-boat to One Hundred and Tenth street, and thence drove in carriages to the Windsor Hotel. They were followed shortly afterward by Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn, who was to be one of their hosts in the evening. Several speeches were delivered after their departure, Rev. Dr. Chapin, among others, making a brief speech, in which he indorsed the views of the Lord Mayor as to the excellence of the institutions under the control of the Emigration Commissioners, stating that they represented our common humanity, which was wider than nationalities and deeper than creeds. After a very pleasant entertainment, the guests returned to the City, some by the steamer N. K. Hopkins, and others by the ferry and cars, from One Hundred and Tenth street. To-day the Lord Mayor, Alderman Manning, and the Irish team leave for Niagara, via the Erie Railway.

DINNER TO THE PARTY AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and the members of the Irish team of riflemen were entertained at a banquet in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening. The occasion did not properly partake of the character of a civic reception, though the Mayor of the city presided, but was rather the spontaneous outgrowth of the kindly regards in which the distinguished visitors are held by the citizens of Brooklyn generally. It originated with Gen. T. C. Dakin, of the American Amateur Rifle Association, and speedily found such a sympathetic response as to result in the splendid gathering at the Academy of Music last evening. Every preparation had been made to render the entertainment worthy of the occasion, and the banquet hall presented an appearance of chaste elegance and beauty. The floral decorations were particularly attractive, and the fanciful entwining of the American, Irish and English flags was indicative of the general geniality and good-fellowship existing between the rival teams.

The Reception Committee consisted of Hon. John W. Hunter, Hon. Joseph W. Gilbert, Hon. Calvin E. Pratt, Hon. Alexander McCue, Hon. Joseph Wilson, Hon. George G. Reynolds, Hon. H. A. Moore, Hon. Jacob I. Bergen, Hon. William Richardson, Gen. P. S. Crooke, Gen. James B. Craig, Gen. E. S. Sanford, Hon. F. A. Schroeder, Hon. B. D. Silliman, Hon. C. L. Benedict, Hon. Thomas A. Gardiner, S. B. Chittenden, Esq., L. B. Wyman, Esq., William C. Kingsley, Esq., Isaac Van Anden, Esq., Felix Campbell, Esq., John F. Hennessey, Esq., Robert Sullivan, Esq., Charles S. Higgins, Esq., S. W. Boocock, Esq., and Hon. J. C. Jacobs. At 6 precisely dinner commenced, the chair being occupied by Mayor Hunter. Beside him were the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Hon. Morris Brooks, M. P.; Major Arthur Blennerhassett Leech, and Col. Wingate, S. B. Chittenden, H. H. Wheeler, Judge Neilson, William C. Kingsley, and Thomas Kinsella. Scattered throughout the hall were the riflemen composing the Irish and American teams.

Dinner was supplied by Delmonico, and at its conclusion Mayor Hunter, in a few remarks, welcomed the guests of the evening. His address was entirely devoid of stateliness and thread-bare platitudes, but, in the utmost sincerity, he assured them of the kindly feelings which they entertained for their guests and the land they represented. He proposed the toasts of "the President of the United States" and "the Queen," which were received with hearty cheers.

The Chairman then proposed the sentiment, "The City of Dublin and its representative the Lord Mayor. To Dublin we extend the respect of her younger sister, Brooklyn, and to our honored guest a hearty welcome."

The Lord Mayor of Dublin was then introduced, and, amid constantly-repeated applause, expressed his deep and abiding sense of the warm reception he had received. He had been, he said, but ten days in the country, but the hospitality met everywhere was unbounded, and he could not refrain from saying how proud he should be to relate to his countrymen in Dublin the story of his reception in New-York and Brooklyn. Dearly as were those cities connected by ties of interest and fraternity, he was glad of the further reunion between them, which the completion of the bridge would consummate. He sincerely hoped that their new relationship would redound to their prosperity, and moral, social, and commercial advancement. The history of America, like the history of the old Empire under whose flag it was his fortune and privilege to live, was rich in the noblest illustration of what a great Irishman called universal emancipation. Here all wanderers may find a peaceful home, the noblest expansion of human liberty, and the largest interpretation of the rights of man. [Applause.] He asserted that the present splendor of American institutions was attributable to the industry of her citizens; and her devotion to her unsullied banner, which proudly bore the American name wherever civilization penetrated. He was himself truly and devoidedly attached to his native land, and he was unwavering in his loyalty to his sovereign, but these did not mar his sympathy with the present progress of America and her glory and triumph in the future. In conclusion, he again cordially acknowledged his gratitude for the manner in which they had all been treated since their arrival in the United States.

The toast of "The City of Brooklyn" was responded to by Mr. Wm. C. De Witt.

The sentiment next proposed was, "The International Irish Rifle Team in America—they have more than sustained the high reputation so ably won by them in their own country."

Major Arthur Blennerhassett Leech responded. In an address replete with feeling, occasionally diversified by humor and anecdote, he directed attention to the circumstances which led to the challenge by the Irish and its acceptance by the American riflemen, observing that through the preliminary stages not a single incident occurred which could not with pleasure be recalled. Their entire relations were of the utmost friendliness, and this was peculiarly grateful to them remembering as they did the noble generosity of America during the period of famine and starvation in Ireland. The match was shot and they were beaten, and properly beaten, because not only were the arrangements made in their behalf conceived in the most perfect manner, but the management executed them with the utmost satisfaction to all. The American team, he might inform them, made the best score ever recorded in any international match, and he would also mention that he that day addressed a challenge to the American Club to come to Ireland next year and beat them on their own ground. [Applause.] He concluded by asserting that the rifles used in the late contest were made in Dublin, and the contestants were bred in Ireland, and that they were not discouraged by an honorrble defeat.

The toast next given was "The International American Rifle Team. If defeated in honorable rivalry on foreign shores, they will submit with the same grace that has distinguished the conduct of their late competitors."

Col. Wingate, in behalf of the Amateur Rifle Association, responded. When this challenge from the Irish Club was received, he said, their association numbered only forty members, and not one of these had ever shot at a long range. A sense of national pride had impelled its acceptance, and they expected that when the match was announced the sharp-shooters of the South and West would give their services when solicited. Here they were disappointed, as they were in the refusal of their best shots to engage in the contest with the eight-pound weapons presented by their agreement. Nothing daunted by these difficulties, however, they determined to win, and applied themselves assiduously to work. The preparation for the contest developed on their side an amount of skill which was as astonishing as assuring, and victory became a certainty. He would not, however, be understood as underestimating the strength of their opponents. He believed that their record was equal to that of any similar team in Europe, and they only obtained a victory at a mighty risk on the part of the association he was in a position to accept the challenge given by Major Leech, and next year they would meet their Irish opponents in Dublin to strive earnestly for the palm. He concluded by calling for three cheers for the Irish team, which were heartily given.

The toasts of "The Ladies" and "The Press" were also given, and the festivities were brought to a close.

GEN. MILES' SUPPLY TRAIN CORRALLED BY SAVAGES.

LESS THAN SEVENTY MEN SURROUNDED BY SEVERAL HUNDRED COMANCHES—RELIEF SENT—THE WOUNDED WITHOUT MEDICAL AID.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—A communication was received at the head-quarters of the army this morning, from Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, inclosing a report of Lieut. Col. W. N. Lewis, commanding Camp Supply, Indian Territory, and a communication received by that officer from Capt. W. Lyman, of the Fifth Infantry, commanding the train being sent to Gen. Miles, in which he, (Lyman,) under date of Sept. 10, says that he is corralled by Comanches, two miles north of the Washita, on Gen. Miles' trail. He says he has been engaged since the morning of the 9th, having moved since the first firing about twelve miles. He considers it injudicious to attempt to proceed further, in view of the importance of his train and the broken ground ahead. Communication with Gen. Miles had already been closed. He reports Lieut. Lewis dangerously wounded through the knee, and thinks he will die if he has no medical assistance. The assistant wagoner, McCoy, was mortally wounded, and Sergt. Dearman killed, and a dozen mules were disabled. Capt. Lyman expresses the opinion that he can properly ask for quick aid, especially for Lieut. Lewis, a valuable officer. At the time of writing his command had only a small pool of rain-water, which would dry up that day. He estimated the force surrounding his command at several hundred, and believed he had inflicted severe punishment upon them.

Lieut. Col. Lewis, in forwarding the report of Capt. Lyman, says he received it on the 12th inst., and immediately got together all the mounted men at the post and started them to the relief of the train at noon the same day. The command sent out consists of one Lieutenant, an Adjutant, an Assistant Surgeon, and fifty-eight men. A larger force would have been sent could they have been mounted. Col Lewis says Capt. Lyman's force consists of two officers and sixty-six armed men, including teamsters bearing arms. The officer commanding the relief party was instructed to reach Capt. Lyman as soon as possible, and, if necessary, accompany him to Gen. Miles' command, which he thinks will be met before reaching the Red River.

RUFFIANS ATTACKING ITALIAN ORGAN-GRINDERS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 28.—Four Italian organ-grinders were camping in a grove near Wilkesbarre on Sunday, and were visited about noon by a gang of men and boys, under the leadership of Partick Melvin, who tried to pick a quarrel with them. The Italians conducted themselves quietly until Melvin struck one of them, when the assaulted Italian drew a revolver and shot Melvin in the breast. The crowd then fled, and when they returned, the Italians were gone, and have not been seen since. Melvin will recover.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLOSION.

PORT JERVIS DEPOT, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The boiler of a locomotive exploded, while near the depot in this village, this evening. The fireman, George Page, was instantly killed, and a boy, named Outwin, standing near the engine, was also injured so that he cannot recover. The engineer, Mr. Dean was on the ground oiling the engine, and escaped with a slight scald.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

To-day the registration of voters begins in Brooklyn. Last year 67,000 names were enrolled, but this year a much larger enrollment is expected.

Judge Moore will hold court in Brooklyn, on a day soon to be announced, for the purpose of granting naturalization papers.

The Fifth Assembly District German Republican Association, F. Buetow presiding, held a meeting last night. After the transaction of routine business, the prospects of the ensuing campaign were discussed, and resolutions unanimously adopted ratifying the Republican State ticket, and indorsing the action and platform of the Utica Convention. A number of new names were elected.

A call for a mass-meeting of the working men of the Sixteenth Assembly District at Demilt Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Second avenue, last evening, attracted to that place about fifty working men. Mr. F. R. Purcell, the Chairman, stated the object of the meeting to be to organize a district association of the "Industrial Political Party," which is soon to hold a State Convention for the nomination of a working man's ticket. Mr. H. B. Mulhall, the Secretary, offered a series of resolutions, which was adopted, pledging themselves to support the representatives of their party, and demanding the freedom of speech and the press as essential to the protection of society against public abuses. Messrs. Spellman, Wolfe, and Ennis delivered brief addresses, after which the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN ENGLAND.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 16.

The Register General has just issued instructions to the Registers of Births and Deaths throughout England and Wales, between 3,000 and 4,000 in number, relative to the Act of Parliament on the subject of registration, which received the royal assent on the 7th of August, and comes into operation on Jan. 1. Instead of the registers being required, as they have been, to discover for themselves all the births and deaths which occur in their districts, and to register them on receiving notice at the houses in which they occur, the informants are to be compelled to attend at the office of the register, and furnish the necessary information, or pay the register a fee of one shilling if he has to register anywhere but at home. Parent are bound to register the birth of a child, as at present, within six weeks (forty-two days), the obligation being now enforced by a penalty, and after the expiration of that period, the register may require the parents, or any other legal informant to attend at any time and place he may appoint for the purpose of supplying the omission. All relatives and persons present at the birth are to be legal informants, and births may be registered by the register any time within three months. After that up to twelve months, births may be registered by payment of special fees, and in a special manner, and even longer in certain circumstances. Hitherto it has been impossible to register a birth after the expiration of six months. In the case of death the relatives of deceased are liable to a penalty if the registration is not effected within five days, and a number of others, including the person having charge of the funeral, are lawful informants. After fourteen days any informant may be required to meet the register at an appointed time, under penalty for default. Coroners are required to send their "informations" to the register not later than five days after the inquest. In the event of changes being made in the boundaries of their districts, registers prejudicially affected will be entitled to compensation. For the convenience of parents and other informants registers are required to reside in or have a known office within their districts, and if the district be a large and scattered one, the register must appoint stations, and fix certain days for attendance.

CONNECTICUT.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

MUCH INTEREST MANIFESTED IN THEM—THE IMPORTANCE IN VIEW OF THE CHANGES IN THE REGISTRATION LAWS—THE HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANIES AND CHICAGO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Monday, Sept. 28, 1874.

The annual town elections in this State are to take place on Monday of next week, and will excite as usual a considerable degree of interest, because of their bearing upon the Spring election. At these elections boards of selectmen are chosen, and as they have charge of the admission of new voters under the registry law, a political importance attaches to the contest in every town. This year especially there will be active work in view of the fact that the Democrats in the last Legislature made several radical changes in registry and election matters, for purely partisan purposes; and, to give full effect to this party scheme, it must have a strong political backing from active if not unscrupulous workers in the town clerks' and selectmens' offices throughout the State. One feature of the new enactment is the restoration of the certificate plan of voting on a four months' residence, which will permit a voter in one town, on a certificate of the clerk of that town, to be registered in the town where he has gained a residence, this being a feature of an old law which was repealed by the Republicans, because of the enormous frauds committed under it prior to 1868, and to which frauds the Democratic successes of the war were largely due. Under the amended law of 1868, and which has prevailed since, a six months' residence and a regular admission under oath by the Board of Selectmen were required. The new partisan scheme goes further, and opens the Courts of Common Pleas, the City and Police Courts to the naturalization of foreigners, thus taking in all the partisan courts of the State to which formerly the Democratic managers resorted at every election with fraudulent or doubtful papers to swell their lists of new voters. Under the protective law passed by the Republicans to insure honest work, aliens could only be admitted by the superior courts, and every applicant was confined to the county in which he resided. It is further provided in the new law that the Selectmen may hold evening sessions to admit new voters, which may open the way for tricks that darkness conceals, though professedly adopted to accommodate the working classes. In all respects the law, as remodeled, is shaped to give a partisan advantage to the Democracy, and hence the town elections, as an important key to winding the machinery for the next year of all political contests, will demand the attention especially of the Democratic managers; and on that account—because there is an attempt to open the door to fraud—Republicans everywhere should be active and give more than ordinary effort to maintain their ascendancy in every town. Every place lost will count against success in the State at large, and in the Legislature also next April.

THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND CHICAGO.

The fire insurance interests of Hartford are just now considering the business outlook at Chicago in connection with the recommendation of the Executive Committe of the National Board of Underwriters to vacate that field. The Phœnix Company is the only one that has yet taken formal action, and it has decided to join the New-York companies in withdrawing. The Ætna and Hartford offices have held through their executive officers consultations, and have virtually agreed to stand by the Board, and all the other companies, except the Atlas, which is the smallest in capital and assets, will take similar action. It is not expected, however, that the abandonment of agencies will be more than temporary, because there is a strong belief that the authorities of Chicago will take measures as rapidly as possible to conform to the reasonable demands of the Board. The large property interests of Chicago cannot afford to ignore the claims of the best companies in this country; and the situation, in view of the fact that foreign companies are about disgusted with the American field, does not invite a break with home companies. On the other hand, the companies, especially those in this City, have more than a mere policy interest in Chicago, because a part, if not all of them, have large loans on real estate there, and it is important that insurance should be safe, come from what direction it may, and in this mutual property interest there is every inducement for co conciliation and a right business sympathy, and it must be by the inevitable law of things that there can be no permanent break between the city and the companies. Neither side can afford it. Those companies that remain in while the others are out, experimentally out, will by careful management make money no doubt, and their success will hurry back the others. On the whole, it looks from the Hartford standpoint as if the board had an understanding with some of the largest business interests of Chicago to discipline public sentiment there down to a point of sensible action, from which it has been elevated by the exaggerated partisanship of the Fire Board and other local departments, and having by compulsion, as it were, driven reforms home, then reoccupy and possess. It is a retreat for an advantage of position, and that will be won, and both interests will be safer.

AN ALLEGED ARSON.

Owen Riley, a laborer, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with arson in the first degree. It appeared from the evidence that Riley had been in the employ of Mathew Byrnes, a real estate owner, of No. 59 Park avenue, and had repeatedly been discharged for drunkenness, but reinstated by a son of Byrnes. On the 1st of May the prisoner was again dismissed from Mr. Byrnes' employ. On the morning of the next day, as Officer Brophy was on post on Lexington avenue, he discovered a fire in the cellar of No. 203—a five-story tenement-house, occupied by eight families, not including Herman Stetting, who leased the first floor as a butcher's shop and sleeping apartment. The officer rushed into the hallway of the house, which was filled with smoke, and at the head of the stairway leading to the cellar discovered Riley crouching close to the wall, as if endeavoring to escape observation. The fire was extinguished before any damage had been done, and Riley was taken to the station-house. The theory of the prosecution, as disclosed by the opening of Assistant District Attorney Nolan, was that Riley, being thouroughly acquainted with the premises in question, and knowing them to be the property of Mr. Byrnes, had attempted the atrocious crime of setting the house on fire, in order to revenge himself on his former employer. The prisoner, in his own defense, swore that he did not commit the offense with which he was charged, and explained his presence in the house on the morning in question by stating that he had formerly boarded there, and went up stairs to get some of his clothing from a fellow-boarder named Thomas Dunn. After the evidence on both sides had been taken, the court adjourned until to-day.

THE PRACTICES OF POLICE JUSTICES.

A boy named James O'Brien was brought before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus, yesterday, and a motion made for his discharge. It appeared from the statement of the prisoner's counsel that he was brought before Police Justice Smith on the 19th of August last, charged with snatching a pocket-book from a lady on the public street. The lady identified the boy, and his case was set down for examination a week later. After two adjournments, the lady, who lives in the State of New-Jersey, failed to appear, and another lady was introduced as complainant in her stead, and made a similar charge against the boy. The latter complainant made similar failures to appear as had her predecessor. On Monday last the boy's counsel, Mr. John D. McClelland, moved for his discharge on the ground that he had been ready every preceding day with his defense, and was then ready also, but the prosecution was not. Justice Smith ordered the boy to be committed in default of $3,000 bail on both charges, saying that he would send the papers before the Grand Jury. Claiming that this proceeding on the part of the Police Justice was wholly illegal, counsel for the prisoner had obtained his writ of habeas corpus, argument on which was adjourned to Wednesday next owing to the absence from the City of Justice Smith, from whom it is intended to procure a statement of the proceedings had before him.

ALLEGED ABANDONMENT BY A SEA-CAPTAIN.

Benjamin H. Tuthill, who was master of the American brig Susan Bergen, on her recent voyage from Rio Janeiro to this port, was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday charged with having abandoned a portion of his crew in a foreign country. The charge was made by Morris Kelly, the second mate, and two of the seamen. They allege that on the 4th of July last, while the vessel was lying in Rio Janeiro, the Captain gave them twenty-four hours' leave, the time commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They accordingly went on shore, and next morning found that the vessel had sailed at 6 o'clock, taking all their clothing. They then shipped in another vessel, and arrived here a few days since. Learning that Capt. Tuthill was residing on Long Island, they made the complaint which led to his arrest. Commissioner Shields held Capt. Tuthill in $500 to appear for examination to-day. The men, it is said, will also bring a civil suit to recover wages due.

THE HARLEM RIVER.

A THIRD BRIDGE DEMANDED—INCREASED UP-TOWN TRAFFIC.

A meeting of the residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards was held at the office of the New-York and Morrisania Steam-boat Company, Mott Haven, yesterday afternoon, to adopt such measures as might be deemed most effective to induce the Board of Commissioners of Public Parks to construct a temporary bridge from the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street on the east side of the Harlem River to the northern termination of Madison avenue on the westerly side, for the accommodation of public travel until the proposed tunnel at that point shall have been constructed.

John J. Crane was called to the chair; E. B. Fellows, John L. Burnett, Jordan L. Mott, Frederick Grote, Samuel L. Purdy, Michael Kuntz, and Charles Revinus were chosen Vice Presidents; and T. Mason Oliver, Church S. Gates, Morris Wilkins, and Eugene Ring, Secretaries.

A committee on resolutions, after a brief absence, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Business communication across the Harlem River is now confined to two structures located one and three-quarter miles apart at the termini of the Third and Seventh avenues, each of which is taxed to its utmost to accommodate the rapidly-increasing traffic, the number of vehicles daily passing over the first-named bridge averaging 2,000, and

Whereas, The opening of the leading avenues to Harlem River, and the increasing development of the vicinity, demand additional outlets for the better accommodation of the public, far in advance of the period necessary for the completion of the permanent structures contemplated by the Department of Public Parks, and

Whereas, Statistics go to prove that a pile bridge could be constructed at a limited cost across the river, from the east side, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, to the terminus of Madison avenue at its junction with exterior street, which would serve all temporary purposes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the interests of the business public a respectful petition be presented to the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, setting forth these facts, and earnestly requesting said department to adopt measures for the speedy construction of a pile bridge at the points above indicated, believing as we do that while it will provide for an absolute business necessity, it will at the same time be a matter of public economy, inasmuch as, by dividing the local travel, it will save in wear on the iron bridge almost, if not quite, sufficient to pay interest on the cost of the proposed temporary structure.

Resolved, That while we heartily approve of the plans of the Department of Public Parks, for communication across the Harlem River, and would present no obstacles in the way of their fulfillment, we feel assured that the Commissioners will realize the plain necessity for increased public accommodation long before their carefully designed plans for permanent structures can possibly be utilized.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks and respectfully urge the speedy adoption of such measures as will carry into effect the wishes of the business community.

Mr. Mott, in seconding the adoption of the report, remarked that he desired to see something done in the way of securing increased facilities of communication across the river, for if they waited until the proposed tunnel should be constructed, it would be a long time. In fact he doubted whether any person present would live to see it completed.

The Chair appointed the following committee: Gouverneur Morris, Henry De Graff, Samuel R. Filley, Theodore H. Conkling, Jordan L. Mott, Benjamin A. Willis, Herman Stursburg, William Ebling, John B. Simpson, William E. Rider, and on motion the Chairman, J. J. Crane, was added to the committee.

Mr. Filley contended that the City of New-York had lost more in the shape of taxes than would have provided rapid transit between the lower wards and the Harlem River. From 1800 to 1860 the increase of population was a fraction over twenty-eight per cent. for every five years, and such ratio of increase would have given, in 1870, a population of 1,334,073, an increase for the decade of 502,404, one quarter of which equals 130,101. For the want of rapid transit a large population had to settle in New-Jersey. Had such loss of population not taken place, there would not now be a single vacant lot below One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and the tax on the population so lost, at 2½ per cent., would have produced a yearly revenue to the City of $12,500. Mr. Conkling said that from estimates received it was believed that a strong wooden bridge on piles could be built for $75,000, and made ready for travel in six months. The Harlem river at the site of the proposed bridge is 400 feet in width between the bulk-head lines. The Commissioners of Public Parks have their plans ready for building a tunnel at Seventh avenue, and are only waiting for the necessary funds to begin. But when it is considered that the estimated cost is $1,400,000, and the time to build it from eight to ten years, we cannot depend on this means of communication, as our necessities are immediate, and, even if built, the location is such that it would not accommodate a large portion of the business people of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

The meeting adjourned with a determination to urge this matter on the attention of the Park Commissioners, and request the immediate action of that body.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The schools of the Academy are open day and evening free, from the 1st of October until June. The Antique School will open on the 5th. All students must first enter the Antique School. The qualification for admission is an elementary practice in drawing from the round, which will enable the applicant to show to the council a fair shaded crayon drawing from a cast of a hand, foot, head or other part of a statue of the human figure. A thorough and successful course of study from the antique is required before the student is advanced to other classes. Drawings in application for admission to the Antique School may be left at the Academy during the last week in September, if for the opening of the session, or at any time thereafter, for examination at the regular Monday evening meetings of the council.

Students of the Antique School only are eligible for admission to the Life School. This advancement is made on the exhibition to the council of an approved drawing of a full-length statue made in the Antique School and during the session when the application is made. The studies in the Life School are from both the draped and the nude model.

Students of the Life School only are eligible to admission to the Painting School, at the discretion of the council. The studies in this class are from still-life subjects and from the living model.

The lectures of the Academy, both technical and general, are open to all classes of students, and to the members and fellows of the institution.

TOM BOWLING.

It is reported that the great colt Tom Bowling broke down yesterday morning while taking his regular gallop. This news will be received with regret by the public, which doubtless expected to see the Kentucky favorite measure strides with Fellowcraft and Springbok this Fall. Prof. Alexander Dunbar professed to have cured Tom, and Mr. McGrath placed great confidence in his ability. As the horse had a contracted foot, Mr. Dunbar pried open his heels and tortured him unmercifully while at Saratoga. All hope of seeing Tom Bowling again on the turf is now dispelled, and his owner will probably make use of him to increase the value of the thoroughbred stock in this country.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

The following changes in the programme of the Protestant Episcopal Church Congress have been made: The service proposed to be held in Calvary Church on the evening of Monday, the 5th of October, will not take place. Instead, the holy communion will be administered in that church at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, Oct. 6. On Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, the first session of the Congress will take place in Association Hall, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. On Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, a second session will be held at the same hall. On Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, the third session will occur, also at Association Hall. Possibly on Thursday evening there will be divine service and addresses at Calvary Church, at 7:30 o'clock.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

In the Board of Assistant Aldermen, yesterday, Mr. Theiss submitted a resolution providing for the repeal of the dog ordinance—the resolution to take effect on the 15th of October. More than two-thirds of the members present were opposed to the resolution, and it was lost by a vote of ten to six. The Committee on Arts and Sciences presented a report adverse to the Aldermanic resolution appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of the Randal maps of this City. The report was placed on file. The board then passed seventeen ordinances for paving various streets, and adjourned.

DR. WOOLSEY ON THE VIRGINIUS.

Ex-President Woolsey, in his fourth lecture on international law at the Yale Law School, last Wednesday, discussed the case of the Virginius as seen in the light of recently disclosed facts. The seizure of the vessel by the Spaniards he justifies as an act of self-defense. The brutal treatment of those on board he considers as inexcusable and as just grounds for damages to be claimed by the United States.

WITT'S ADVENTURE WITH A BEAR.

Last Friday, says the Denver (Col.) *News* of a recent date, J. H. Witt, of Bear Cañon, went into the mountains to look for some cattle that had strayed away, and, after he had proceeded about three miles, suddenly a large cinnamon bear, which had been concealed in the bushes near by, sprang toward him. Not fancying such intimate acquaintance, Mr. Witt declined to permit the affectionate embrace, and made for a tree which stood close by, and reached the lower branches, near the ground, just as Bruin seized hold of his right leg and ankle. After a severe struggle, he succeeded in freeing himself from the bear's hold; but before he could get out of reach, the other leg was grasped with such a firm hold that he could not shake him off, and he began to fear he was destined to become a meal for the ravenous beast. But finally the bear let go, slid down the tree, and retreated from the field. As soon as he deemed it prudent, Mr. Witt slid down, and then walked three miles to Round's mill, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Vick, who says he will not be able to walk for some days.

"TRY IT."—*Phrenological Journal*, a $3 Magazine, sent three months "On Trial" at 50 cents, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. *Science of Health*, $2. Sent three months for 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

Refractory Hair
BURNETT'S COCOAINE SUBDUES.—*Advertisement.*

The "Elastic Truss," sold at POMEROY'S, 744 Broadway, for $4; is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

"What's Sozodont mean?" I said in a breath,
"SOZO" means "save," "ODONTES" "teeth,"
Preserver of teeth—for once, at the least,
The word means the truth—'tis really the best
Teeth preserver we know—for none can compare
For gums, breath, and teeth, with SOZODONT fair.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

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WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
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Wedding Invitations—Elegant Styles, Foreign note paper, crests, monograms, wood and steel engraving. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway.

For a Fashionable Hat of superior quality, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

A Correct Style in Gentlemen's Dress Hats ready. BURKE, No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

MARRIED.

JEBB—SLEMMER.—On Thursday, 18th August, at the Parish Church, Ellesmere, Salop, England, by Rev. John Jebb, D. D., Canon of Hereford, assisted by Rev. J. Peake, Vicar of Ellesmere, RICHARD CLAVERHOUSE JEBB, M. A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Public Orator of the University, to CAROLINE LANE, widow of the late Gen. Slemmer, of the United States Army, and daughter of the late Rev. John Reynolds, of Philadelphia.

PAIGE—CUMINGS.—At the residence of the bride's father, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1874, at 6 o'clock P. M., by Rev. R. C. Welch, JOHN J. PAIGE, of Toledo, Ohio, to EMMA, daughter of Hon. Ace Cumings, of Paw-Paw, Mich. No cards.

STRAEFFER—WILLIAMS.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 24, 1874, by Rev. J. C. Brodfuhrer, No. 125 St. Mark's place, EDWARD STRAEFFER to ISABELLA WILLIAMS, both of New-York City.

WHEELER—HINDS.—On Sept. 24, at the Reformed Church, Catskill, N. Y., by Rev. William G. E. See, Mr. WILLIAM H. WHEELER and Miss CORDELIA D. HINDS, all of Boston, Mass.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At Rosemond, Ill., on Tuesday, 22d inst., JOSEPH BALDWIN, formerly of Newark, N. J.

Interment from his son's residence, at "the old Homestead," No. 188 Mulberry st., Newark, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, Oct. 1. Friends and acquaintances are notified that the remains can be seen from 10 to 1 o'clock.

BUCKHOUT.—On Sunday, Sept. 27, at his residence, in White Plains, ISAAC CRAIG BUCKHOUT, Civil Engineer, son of the late Jacob Buckhout, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services in Grace Church, White Plains, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 1:30 P. M.

Special train leaving Grand Central Depot at 11:30 A. M., stopping at Harlem, Mott Haven, Morrisania, Tremont, and Fordham; returning after the funeral.

CHEEVER.—On Friday, Sept. 25, at his residence, in Waterford, N. Y., Judge SAMUEL CHEEVER, in the 87th year of his age.

DEVEREUX.—On Monday, 28th inst., Mrs. SARAH ANN DEVEREUX, aged 65 years, daughter of Ann E. and the late Jameson Cox, Jr.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral at St. Ann's Church, 18th st. and 5th av., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

FORMAN.—At Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 28, at 2 A. M., after an illness of only four days, JACOB R. FORMAN, aged 66 years and 2 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, as above, (near Croton Lake,) on Thursday, Oct. 1, 12 M. Take cars from Forty-second Street Depot for Mount Kisco, Harlem Railroad, or via Hudson River Railroad to Sing Sing.

HILL.—Suddenly, at New-Rochelle, on the 27th inst., JENNIE BLAIR HILL, aged 30 years, 2 months, and 27 days.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

IRISH.—At Darien, Conn., on Sunday morning, Sept. 27, of gastric fever, ANNIE EVELINE, only child of Thomas and Annie M. Irish, and grandchild of Thomas and Jane Steers, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 M., returning at 5:09 P. M.

LEVERETT.—At his residence, in Plymouth, N. H., on Thursday, Sept. 17, WILLIAM LEVERETT, Esq., brother of Mr. Josiah S. Leverett, of New-York.

MOORE.—In Williamsburg, Monday, Sept. 28, JOHN C. MOORE, aged 72 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

NELSON.—On the 28th inst., JAMES B. NELSON, M. D., aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 210 West 38th st., on Thursday, 1st inst., at 12:30 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
FINE DIAMONDS.

We have just received a few diamond solitaires, white, and of fine quality, weighing two carats per pair, which we can sell at the very low price of $200, in currency, per pair, mounted in any style to suit the taste of the purchaser. Also, a great variety of solitaire rings and earrings of larger size, at low prices.

HOWARD & CO.,
Diamond Merchants,
No. 222 5th av., New-York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SIR: As a passenger in the steam-ship Erin, of the National Line, I wish to say a few words in praise of the Captain, officers, and crew of this ship for their kindness and general good conduct toward the passengers on our voyage from Liverpool to New-York. On the last Sunday of our voyage there was a vote of thanks passed by the cabin passengers to our chief cook, Thomas Dwyer, for the sumptuous manner in which he got up the dinner. The National Steamship Company may well feel proud of their chief cook in the ship Erin. Yours,

A CABIN PASSENGER.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH the author, will be sent free to any address. Letters from physicians and others, of hopeless cases cured, given in pamphlet sent. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

SPINAL DISEASE AND CURVATURES, drooping or round shoulders, a specialty for thirty years' practice by proper mechanical support and treatment. Indorsed by eminent surgeons. Consultation free. An explanatory pamphlet sent free on application. Only office, No. 245 East 14th st., near 2d av.
E. P. BANNING, M. D.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 12 M.; on Wednesday at 5:30 and 11:30 A. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M.; and on Saturday at 9 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, P. M.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1875—MRS. HOLMES' NEW NOVEL, WEST Lawn, ready this week.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"AMALIA" AND "Nothing," by H. Millard, 50c.; "I Could Live in a Desert," J. R. Thomas, 50c.; "Stolen Kisses," L. Engel, 35c.; "Mazurka Rustique," 75c.; "Tarantelle," $1 50, Gottschalk, (posthumous;) "Where the Citron Blossometh," waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Chasse au Lion," Kölling, 75c.; "Leonore March," Raff, 75c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

1875—THE NOVEL OF THE YEAR, WEST Lawn, by Mary J. Holmes.

JUST PUBLISHED.—A LUCID DESCRIPTION of LIVER AND STOMACH DISEASES, by J. J. SPRENG, M. D., member of the New-York Academy of Medicine. Mailed for 10 cents. Address the author, No. 201 West 22d st. The *Medical Lancet* says: "This excellent treatise reflects great credit on its experienced author."

1875—G. W. CARLETON & CO. PUBLISH Mrs. Holmes' new novel, West Lawn.

LAND OF THE RISING SUN.

LECTURE OF EX-MINISTER DE LONG ON JAPAN.

CLIMATE OF THE COUNTRY AND CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE—GREAT ADVANCEMENT IN THE PAST FEW YEARS.

Hon. C. E. De Long, recently United States Minister to Japan, has delivered an interesting lecture in Sacramento, Cal., upon that country and its people. We make the following extracts:

PROPER NAME AND LOCALITY.

The term "Japan" is itself a misnomer, the proper name of the country being Nip Hon, signifying the "land of the rising sun;" the inhabitants consequently call themselves "Nip Honese." This misnomer is attributed to the Dutch, who called them "Japonese," which term being Anglicized became Japanese. The flag of the country is a white field with a red ball in the centre, significant of the rising sun. The impression seems to prevail that it is a very small country, while, in point of fact, its area is equal to the three great States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Missouri, and one-third larger than Great Britain and Ireland; while it presents a seaboard more extensive than that of the United States. In this estimation I include the island of Saghalien at the north, which is in dispute between Japan and Russia, and the Loo Choo group at the south, which Japan has but recently acquired exclusive dominion over. The Gulf Stream of the Pacific, pouring up from the Indian Ocean laves the southern end and eastern side of the group with warm water as far north as the middle of the Island of Niphon, by the projection of which it is thrown across to our shores. The current creates an exhaust, which is supplied by a polar current from the north, which meets and flows out with it, thus laving the northern and western coast with cold water. These meeting and contending currents of the sea give to Japan a very variable climate, causing it to be the very theatre of storms. All mariners agree in regarding its coasts as the most dangerous in the world. These same causes produce wonderful changes in the productions of the country in a very short distance.

SINGING TEA-KETTLES.

One peculiarity that impresses the traveler in Japan is that every village and city is celebrated for something. Familiar with this, it was my custom to ask my servant, whenever we stopped, what the place was celebrated for. When we arrived at one hamlet, in answer to my usual interrogatory, I was informed that it was celebrated for its singing tea-kettles. I immediately ordered some to be brought into my hotel, and in a few minutes I was supplied with several hundred of all kinds and sizes. My servant, however, informed me that although all were warranted to be singers, the probability was that only a few were musical. I accordingly directed him to put them to the test, which he did, and after trying a number, at last found one which did give forth a wonderful sound. This he assured me was excellent, and no degree of heat would cause it to boil over. I never subjected it to a very severe test, but intend to do so when convenient. I examined and compared it very carefully with others which would not sing, but failed to discover the slightest difference in their composition or construction. The so-called singing was produced by a vibration of the lid.

BURNING MOUNTAINS.

Near Yokohama is the celebrated mountain "Fusi-Yuma," or burning mountain. This is pronounced one of the handsomest mountains in the world. It rises between 14,000 and 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, its base being within a few miles of the sea shore. This, with the Japanese, is a sacred mountain, its ascent only being permitted for a short time during the Fall, and thousands of pilgrims from all portions of the Empire journey thither, and and ascend it, offering their devotions and making their gifts at the little shrines upon its sides, and casting coins and other offerings into the crater. I regret to state that foreign vandals who ascend the mountain and enter the crater, not having the fear of Buddhist gods before their eyes, carry away the coins which the Japanese have thrown in. At the entrance of the Bay of Jeddo, a mountain island arises, which is an active volcano. I know of but three other volcanoes in the Empire, all of which are in the Island of Jesso. I ascended one of these, called Mount Oosa, the height of which I cannot give, as I had no barometer with me. I found the crater to be about a mile in diameter, containing several little lakes of water, and rising out of the centre, much higher than the edge of the crater itself, were two sharp, rocky peaks, from which the smoke was exuding in considerable volume.

RELIGION, ROMANCE, HISTORY.

The ancient religion of the people was what is known as the "Sintoo" faith. It teaches charity to the poor, cleanliness of the body as a purification of the spirit, filial devotion, and fidelity on the part of the servant to his master. The ceremonies attendant upon this religion are very simple. An altar, within a little building, surrounded by a railing, contains a mirror and some white paper cut into little squares pendant from the corners of each other. These are the emblems of faith. Other decorations are added to the altar, such as lotus flowers and lilies in bronze and gold. No priests officiate. A bell is suspended at the front of the inclosure, with a rope convenient for devotees, who, when they arrive and before praying, pull this rope and ring the bell. This is done to notify the god that a penitent is about to pray. Then, with clasped hands and bowed head, he repeats his prayer, which ordinarily is a selfish wish, and then, inclosing an offering of money in a piece of paper upon which he has already written out the prayer which he offered verbally, he tosses this into the inclosure in order to propitiate the god and to prevent his forgetting what the prayer was; rings the bell again, to notify the god that he has concluded his devotion, and leaves. In the evening, servants gather the offerings which have been received during the day, and the money goes into the treasury of the Government. The deities which they worship seem to be as innumerable as those of Grecian mythology. They are believed to interfere directly in all the affairs of life. If the penitent's prayer is answered, he is very grateful, believing himself to be in full favor with the god, and more thoroughly convinced of the truth of his religion; if it is not answered, he ascribes it to some inscrutable cause, which it is not wise or well for him to know, but which justified the god in disapproval. Owing to this religious teaching, the Japanese character is that of strong filial affection and fidelity to superiors. Their poetry, romances, and history are largely devoted to the commemoration of heroic acts on the part of subordinates or servants in support of the persons or property of their superiors, and also of children in support of their parents. From this also arises the custom of punishing parricides and matricides with death by crucifixion, after which the bodies, still attached to the cross, are sent from city to city through the Empire as a warning to others. The Buddhist religion was introduced into the Empire many centuries ago from China. It was, during the reign of the Tycoon, the prevailing religion. Many magnificent temples were erected throughout the Empire by the adherents of this faith, and still remain as monuments of the taste and splendor of that people when unaffected by foreign intercourse. The altars in these temples are magnificently decorated with images of birds, beasts, and flowers, in gold and bronze, while the temples themselves are filled with paintings and statues. They also have deities who are supposed to control the different affairs of men, and gods who have local jurisdiction. Hence you will frequently see a portion of the city illuminated, and a religious festival proceeding, in which the citizens of the other portion of the city do not participate. Such a festival is in honor of a local deity, who is supposed to preside over that portion of the city. Images of Buddha are found everywhere throughout the country. One at Kamakura, near Yokohama, called Daisbutz, has been frequently visited and described by travelers. This represents the prophet in a posture of deep contemplation and study. A much larger and finer statue of Buddha is to be found at the City of Nara, one of the ancient capitals of Japan.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Nara is a very old city, lying about forty miles southeast from Kioto, having a population of about 100,000; it has no trade but its own wants, is superannuated and in a state of decay; it has no facilities for communicating with the outside world except on horseback. I visited this city several years ago to view the celebrated statue in question, and it is the only place in Japan, during all my travels, where I found the people uncivil. I was astounded, upon first entering the city, to discover large numbers of deer running freely about the streets, while the fronts of the stores were inclosed with lattice-work. In explanation of this I was informed that many years ago a priest, desiring to add a character to the Japanese alphabet expressing a certain religious sentiment, observing the antlers of a deer, was inspired by them, and made the character in imitation thereof; that in gratitude he declared the deer sacred within the jurisdiction of the god whom he was addressing, which included this city; that since that time no deer had been allowed to be injured, and no dogs allowed to live within that limit. In proof of this, I saw no dogs, while deer were to be seen everywhere in the city and country. Very frequently during my travels about the city I met herds of deer, led by some majestic old bucks with spreading antlers, proceeding perfectly unconcerned through the business streets; others I saw purloining pies, cakes and fruits from vendors' stands, and as they were not permitted to be beaten, dealers in such things protected themselves by these lattice-doors. The statue of Daisbutz I found to be grand and beautiful beyond the description of it which had reached me. It is an image of Buddha of apparently solid bronze, sitting in oriental style upon a lotus flower of bronze, which forms its pedestal. This pedestal I measured, but cannot recollect its exact dimensions. I believe, however, that it measured 85 feet in height by 75 feet in diameter. The image sitting upon this flower measured 53½ feet in height; length of face, 16 feet; breadth of face, 9½ feet; length of middle finger, 5 feet; length of the eye, 3 feet 9 inches—Japanese measurement, (the Japanese feet being over thirteen of our inches.) All representations of Buddha, whether in painting or statuary, are made to convey by the countenance the idea of perfect resignation to the decrees of fate, or in other words, the expression of one who has solved the problem of futurity, and is therefore no longer afflicted by any doubt. The form and expression of this huge image are as perfect as I ever saw in any of the smaller statues or paintings. We sounded and examined the pedestal and the image itself for some evidence of its having been constructed in blocks or sections, but could find none, and our conclusion was that it was a solid mass, and if such, it is unquestionably entitled to be classed as one of the wonders of the world. It was erected during the reign of the Emperor Seiba, A. D. 543, or 1,331 years ago. Standing in the presence of this wonderful work of art I felt awed by the reflection that this nation had such antiquity and such an ancient civilization; that when Northern Europe was still nearly savage, it was so skilled and refined.

POPULATION, AGE, AND CHARACTER.

The Japanese estimate their population at about 40,000,000. This I think an overestimate by from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000, although their reckoning is supported by their census returns. There is found inhabiting the Island of Jesso and the Kurile Islands a race of men called by the Japanese "Ainos," or "hairy men." This appellation they well sustain, as they have full, flowing, black beards, reaching, in many cases, below the middle of the breast. We are told that they are the aborigines of Japan, originally occupying all of the islands embraced in that group; and Japanese history records the fact that Jimoo Tenno, the first Japanese Emperor, with some followers, came from heaven in a boat, landed at or near Nagasaki, on the Island of Sikoke, from whom sprang the present Japanese nation; that gradually they beat back and destroyed the Aino race, as we have done the Indian, until the nation attained its present greatness and the aborigines sunk to their present weak condition. This is all the Japanese know of their origin and their race. Nothing interests their leading men more than a study of their probable origin, as they treat with levity the legend recorded in their country. The Embassy which accompanied me to Washington brought with them a large collection of stone beads, arrow-heads, and other evidences of the stone age. These they brought for the purpose of comparing them with similar relics found in our own and other countries. The Embassy studied with great regard such Indian as we met, and such relics as could be found at Salt Lake City and other places. Iwakura assured me that the appearance of our Indians, their dress, costume, and weapons, were identical with such ornamentation as their geologists had discovered upon rude images marking the stone age in Japan; and he further remarked to me that he would be almost prepared to believe they were akin but for the circumstance that our Indians could not be civilized. The Ainos form, in my mind, a curious subject of reflection. They seem to bear no relation in customs, language, or appearance to either the Japanese, Chinese, Manchoos, or other Oriental nations. They are extremely kind, mild-mannered, skillful as hunters and fishermen, intelligent, and brave. Crime is almost unknown among them, yet they are so completely savage or barbarous that they have no idea of their origin, no mode of reckoning time, no knowledge of the value of money, nor even proper names. They call their children "One," "Two," "Three," &c. Their mode of saluting a superior is to sit down upon the earth cross-legged, bow the head, and, placing their hands together with the palms upward, raise them three times toward their faces, as if in the act of casting dust or water upon themselves, after which they complacently stroke their long black beards with both hands three times. This mode of salutation, I believe, is analogous to that of the ancient Hebrews, while the beard and physiognomy of the people, in my mind, strongly resemble that nation. Ancient mining works of a very extensive character are found upon the island Jesso, where these people life, and are mentioned by Prof. Pompelly, who resided there for a period, while in the service of the Japanese, in his work entitled *A Tour Around the World*. I trust you will pardon me for indulging for a moment in what may seem to you to be a vagary. We know that Solomon sent forth ships to a place called Ophir after gold. The rude character of sailing craft of that period forbids the supposition that they could have voyaged to either Australia or California. Sailing, as we are informed, from Arabia eastward, and, like all small craft, naturally keeping near the shore, they would, after crossing the northern portion of the Indian Ocean, reach the Gulf Stream of the Pacific, which, without effort upon their part, would bear them to the Japanese Islands. With the death of Solomon, or with the fall and captivity of the nation, it is presumable that this commerce with Ophir suddenly ceased. In such a case it is fairly presumable that workmen sent abroad may have been left there by this accident, or that they voluntarily remained there rather than to return and share in the enslavement of their people. Only by this theory can I account for this strange and interesting race of men, for their customs, which I have mentioned, or for the existence of these ancient mining works, which is unaccounted for by Japanese history or Aino legendry.

OFFICIAL PRESENTATION.

Upon arriving in Japan my first duty, of course, was to present my letters of credence to his Majesty. To my surprise I was informed that I could only do so at an audience, at which, although his Majesty would be present, he would be in great part concealed from view, either by tapestry or by screens, and was further assured that an audience in this form was the only way in which it had been accorded to others. I at once declined to be thus received, insisting that as the representative of the United States I was entitled to stand in the full presence of his Majesty, and that to submit to anything else was to admit an inequality highly derogatory to my Government. This point was at last conceded. It was then proposed that I should hand my letters to the Prime Minister, who, in my presence, should hand them to his Majesty. This I likewise declined to do, respectfully insisting that as I was the bearer of a communication from the ruler of my people to the ruler of theirs, that it was my duty to place the same personally in the hands of his Majesty. It may strike you that these matters were unimportant, but they were far from being so. I was laboring to strike down an Oriental dogma of superiority by asserting and maintaining unequivocal equality. Prior to being received I was furnished with a diagram showing the various approaches to the castle, the entrances thereto, the halls, apartments, and rooms therein, which I was to enter or pass through. This diagram was so specific as to indicate the exact standpoint to be occupied by my suite and myself, and also by the leading officers of the Japanese Government when in the immediate presence of his Majesty. The form of ceremony described was that, when arrived at the castle, I was to be received at the entrance by a Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs; by him, with my suite, I was to be escorted to a room in the castle, where I would be met by the Chief Minister for Foreign Affairs, and with him there partake of refreshments which I would find prepared. After which I would be introduced to all the other officers of State, who would retire immediately. After which, at the sound of music by the court band, signifying that his Majesty was ascending the throne, I would proceed to the audience, escorted by the Minister. At the time appointed I set out on my journey for the castle, surrounded and escorted by a large body of troops, foot and horse, provided more for my protection than in my honor. The street corners were guarded by companies of infantry, with ropes stretched across them to keep back the surging multitudes who had assembled to see the foreigners pass, and who greeted our approach with insults and derision. Thus attended, I at last reached the reception-room, where I was waited on as per programme, and introduced to all the high officers of state, arrayed in their indescribable robes of ceremony. Presently the music, as it was called, was heard; it seemed to come from all quarters of the castle at once; the air was slow and dirge-like, played upon reed instruments pitched to their highest key, and it sounded to me like a solemn protest offered by twenty-five centuries of seclusion against the approach of progress in the nineteenth century. The way to the audience-chamber and the approaches to the throne itself were thronged with courtiers and officers, each bowed almost to the ground, with their hands resting upon their swords in instant preparation, and their keen black eyes glaring like basilisks. Immediately to the right hand of his Majesty a sword-bearer held a half-drawn sword ready for him to grasp, while immediately behind him was a perfect arsenal of most murderous-looking weapons within easy reach. My sensations can easier be imagined than described. I found His Majesty seated upon a throne which I cannot attempt to describe, the whole canopied by the most magnificent damask, and flanked by goblins, birds and animals in antique bronze. We here repealed the prearranged congratulatory speeches, which sounded in the atmosphere of such surroundings as false and hollow as language could. This being ended, I advanced immediately to His Majesty and handed him my letter, receiving his own to the President in return. While doing this, I noticed that His Majesty was very much agitated, he being a youth of only about nineteen years. This ceremony being concluded, we retired as we had been received. I have been thus particular in describing this reception, in order that I might contrast it with certain ceremonies that occurred prior to my departure.

HIS LAST AUDIENCE.

Shortly before my successor arrived, my colleagues and myself were invited to attend with the Grand Duke of Genoa, then in Japan on a visit, a review of troops in Jeddo, and a breakfast at a Summer-house in the grounds of the castle; proceeding thither in carriages, we found a large body of troops, including all arms—artillery, cavalry, and infantry—awaiting us. Soon after the Grand Duke, accompanied by his suite, arrived and exchanged salutations with us. Immediately thereafter his Majesty came driving rapidly from the castle, escorted by about 100 mounted guards, presenting a very dashing appearance in their uniforms of scarlet, green, and gold, with their tall plumes, bright lances, and pennons glittering in the sun. At once the review was commenced, and was pronounced in every way highly creditable by the Italian, English, French, and German military and naval officers there present, the troops being armed, equipped, and drilled in exact conformity with the system prevailing at present in France. The review being ended, we proceeded at once to the palace grounds, where his Majesty, descending from his carriage, surrounded by his chief officers of State and household, received us informally and at once preceded us, accompanied by the Grand Duke, in a promenade of nearly two hours' duration throughout the grounds. His Majesty was dressed in foreign style, wearing a foreign sword and cocked hat, and so were all his officers and attendants dressed. Illustrative of his Majesty's character, I may add that he exhibited to us with great pleasure a little spot which he had prepared within the grounds, upon which was erected a peasant's thatched hut, a perfect model of those commonly seen throughout the country, surrounded by a garden in which was growing all classes of grain, flowers, and vegetables commonly raised by the farmer. This he had had done to familiarize himself with agriculture and to understand the habits and wants of his people. One thing very remarkable was observed by me during the promenade, namely, that nowhere throughout these extensive grounds, diversified by hills, valleys, and ravines, and in many places covered with a dense growth of trees, was there a single soldier, police, or other guardsman to be seen, thus proving how completely his Majesty relies for his personal protection upon the devotion of his subjects. The promenade being ended, we proceeded to a pavilion situated in another portion of the grounds, near a waterfall and a small lake, where we found our breakfast awaiting us. The table was furnished and served in foreign style, and while occupied with our breakfast we were entertained with music furnished by a band of Japanese musicians using exclusively foreign note-books and instruments, and discoursing foreign airs. These musicians came suddenly from several little wooded glens, and assembling upon the lawn across the lake, looked very dashing in their scarlet uniforms and plumed caps. While sitting there at the table opposite this mysterious potentate, who was mingling thus familiarly with his foreign guests, and observing him dressed in foreign style, sporting a mustache and partaking of a meal served in a foreign manner, I contrasted it with his appearance and surroundings when I was first received; and when I listened to that music, and reflected that those musicians, who were executing with so much excellence the "Marseillaise," "Wearing of the Green," and Sherman's "March Through Georgia," were the same men who only four short years gone by had filled that old castle with such weird barbarian music as that to which I had listened upon the occasion of my first audience, is it at all strange that it should have seemed to me more magical than real! Again, on the occasion of my last audience with his Majesty, and in bidding him farewell and introducing my successor, we were received by his Majesty almost without ceremony in a drawing-room, without the semblance of a throne, and there our letters and speeches were received and exchanged in a manner customary with the President of the United States upon similar occasions.

GROWTH OF OREGON.

In his message to the Legislature of Oregon, Gov. Grover says: "The progress of the State during the last four years, has been healthy and rapid. The increase of its rate of development in material products has been at least fourfold. The value of our exports has reached a sum certainly exceeding $10,000,000. I estimate the export value of our wheat and flour at nearly $4,000,000, gold; oats, other grains, and fruits, $1,000,000; wool, hides, meats, cattle, and horses, $2,000,000; salmon, $1,500,000; lumber and coal, $1,000,000; gold, silver, and iron, $1,500,000. This exhibit for a population of 100,000 people is almost without a parallel. We need more population. Let us maintain a responsible, just and prudent State Government; let us lighten the public burdens, practice industry and economy; encourage education and maintain our present standards of morals and religion, and all lands will send us increase."

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE YALE NAVY.

The Treasurer's report of the financial condition of the Yale University Boat Club during the past year shows the class subscriptions to have been $10,178 50. Of this amount $5,393 50 has been paid, and $4,954 50 remains due. This includes subscriptions to both university and freshman boating. The receipts of the club amount to $10,983 20, and deducting expenditures, there is a balance of cash and bills receivable of $469 56. The sum paid thus far for the new boat-house is $2,046 62. The estimated expenditures for the coming year are $16,330. Of this amount the following items are set down relative to the cost of the new boat-house: Building boat-house, $9,000; float, $560; dredging, $300; still due on land, $2,600. The estimated fund on hand at the end of the year is $9,850; the amount subscribed toward the permanent fund is $1,175.

DIVIDENDS.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, (REORGANIZED,)
SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the share capital stock of this company, payable on and after the 1st day of October next at the office of the First National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, in par exchange to Eastern stockholders. Holders of stock certificates not transferred with their own name on the books of the company are requested to forward their certificates immediately to this office for transfer.
J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1874.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. will be paid on and after Oct. 1.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND a half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 22d of October next.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of October.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of October.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A QUARTERLY Dividend of TWO AND A HALF (2½) PER CENT. in cash on and after the 20th October prox.

Transfer-books will be closed from 30th inst. till 21st October.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY, No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1874, on Consolidated Bonds will be paid at National City Bank.
W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STREETS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1874.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons from the above bonds, due 1st October prox., will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MILLINERY.

SEPT. 30 AND OCT. 1, 1874.

FALL OPENING of Bonnets, Round Hats, Feathers, Flowers, &c. Millinery Goods generally. Also Children's Furnishing Goods. Specialties for Babies. Dress Trimmings, latest novelties, Ribbons, Neck Ties, &c., at the new store of

ED. A. MORRISON,

NOS. 893 BROADWAY AND 13 EAST 19TH ST.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square,
is now open. Send or call for circular.

MR. DEGARMO, NO. 82 FIFTH AV., CORNER 14th st., will resume private instruction in dancing Oct. 1; regular classes, Oct. 10. Particulars in circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st., corner of Court. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP,
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,
Propose to sell for net cash on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

CARPET! PARLOR VELVET—ALMOST new, for sale as second-hand; cheap. Call for two days, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., at No. 138 Madison av.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 CASH—HOTEL FURNITURE, AND five years' lease for sale; situated on Broadway; 100 rooms; no agents wanted. For particulars, call at No. 848 Broadway, from 12 to 2 P. M., or address BUSINESS, same number.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

EXHIBITION CONTINUED

UNTIL

THURSDAY, OCT. 7.

Large Assortment of POLONAISE for WINTER WEAR at HALF the MARKET VALUE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

OPENING OF DRESS TRIMMINGS

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT CARPENTER'S
AGENCY,
No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.,
Can be found a large number of well-recommended Protestant and Catholic cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cook, wash, and ironers, and house-work girls.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, (before No. 405 5th av. and 37th st.,) families will find first-class butlers, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, maids of all nationalities, their references being conscientiously investigated. No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS and women; good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, REMOVED TO NO. 309 4TH av., all parties wanting help and all help wanting good situations call immediately; English, French, Protestant, and all others; ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, &c., lately landed.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT MRS. LOWES GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.—A large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE, desires an engagement as visiting governess. Address A. T. P., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., near 36th st., families can find very reliable servants of all nations; waiters, valets and coachmen.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS A housekeeper or companion. Best references given. Address P., Box No. 622, Norwich, Conn.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish Protestant young woman, who speaks excellent German, and is a first-class seamstress; would like a place in a private family; is also an experienced chamber-maid; can furnish the best reference from present employer. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGH CHAMber-maid; very respectable; is neat, tidy, and very orderly, and understands chamber-work perfectly; has several years' reference from her former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant with three years' reference from last place, would like a place in a private family; is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c. —By two smart young women; would be willing to do the work of a medium sized family, or as chamber-maid and waitress and laundress; both superior help; are willing and obliging. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Scotch Protestant girl, lately landed; understands her duties well; is willing and industrious and a nice waitress; will work for moderate wages in a good family; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat German girl; understands her duties thoroughly, and has excellent references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN City or country, by a Protestant English girl as chamber-maid and waitress or fine washer; is thoroughly competent in her duties; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; is a good sewer, or would wait on a lady, if required; has five years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 345 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; four years' reference. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 47 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as chamber-maid and to do sewing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 131 West 38th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN amiable, well-recommended girl; willing to be generally useful; country preferred. Apply at No. 200 25th st., corner 7th av., second story.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and assist with the washing; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, in the City; has three years' City reference. Call or address No. 207 East 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing; best reference. Call at No. 1,434 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as chamber-maid or seamstress; good references. Can be seen for two days at Mrs. Goiard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN Protestant young girl, seventeen years of age, to assist with chamber-work and the care of children. Call at No. 329 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, active girl, to do chamber-work and fine washing or assist with washing in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 7 West 56th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and sewing; four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 419½ 6th av.; ring top bell.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A NICE, HEALTHY American girl as chamber-maid, &c., in a private family, or will do the housework for a nice family; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two neat, tidy young women, who desire a situation where they can do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business thoroughly; is a good family cook and an excellent washer and ironer; chamber-maid is a willing, well-tempered young woman; has eight years' reference from last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT and tidy young woman as good family cook; is a good bread baker and an excellent laundress; can furnish undoubted references; wages, $16. Can be seen, until suited, at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—IN HOTEL OR BOARDING-HOUSE; COUNtry preferred; by a thoroughly-competent woman; understands her business in every branch; is a good meat cook; also an excellent baker and pastry cook; very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant girl, who understands her business thoroughly; is a good cook, makes good bread, biscuit, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; is a good cook and thorough washer, ironer, and general house-worker; has City or country, or would go South any distance; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A woman who thoroughly understands her business in all respects; makes the finest bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also a very superior meat cook; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; former employer can be seen in this City. Call at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st.
IMPORTED FASHIONS.
PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS.
Patterns fitted to the form and warranted perfect.
CUTTING AND BASTING A SPECIALTY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and baker, and first-class washer and ironer; a respectful, economising, and intelligent servant; best references given; City or country. Call at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCH couple; the man as gardener, coachman, and fireman; the woman as general servant; can wash and iron and do plain cooking; would go in the country to any distance; both can furnish best references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL SERvant.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, economical and reliable servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook in all branches, plain or fancy; or can cook for a hotel, or dinner cook in a restaurant or first-class boarding-house; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS COOK in a private family, where she can have a boy five years old with her; understands all kinds of cooking; country preferred; highly recommended. Call at No. 141 East 30th st., between 3d and 4th avs., over grocery store.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish undoubted reference from last employer. Can be seen on Wednesday at Odell's French Bureau, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; excellent family cook; served in best families, City and country; good testimonials; will make herself useful. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can do anything, without exception; is pleasant with other servants; neat and willing; first-class City references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian bath.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook; has best references as a capable, sober, and reliable person; is an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; she is a thoroughly good cook; will do washing; country or City; meats, game, soups, pastry; good baker, &c.; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; a superior baker and pastry cook; best City reference. Call at No. 455 West 42d st., between 9th and 10th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; IS A GOOD thorough cook and excellent baker; would assist with coarse washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook to assist with washing and ironing; best City references. Call two days, or address No. 289 7th av., first floor.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO COMPETENT women, one as first-class cook, other as first-class laundress, in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 117 West 24th st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook in the City; has good City reference; is a Protestant. Call or address S. G., No. 207 East 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; good City reference. Apply at No. 206 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands bread, biscuit, and baking; best City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 351 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; no objection to do coarse washing if required; best City reference. Call or address No. 200 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL, in a small private family as good plain cook and to assist in the washing; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 78 Lexington av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; UNDERSTANDS bread and biscuit; no objection to do coarse washing; City reference. Call at No. 689 6th av., between 39th and 40th sts., in candy store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH WOMAN, AS first-class cook (no washing) in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 109 West 15th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; expert at all branches of French and American cooking; best references. Call in the shoe store, No. 212 3d av., near 18th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron; good City reference. Apply at candy store, No. 423 East 18th st.

COLORED HELP, WELL RECOMMENDED, MALE and female, for every capacity, constantly on hand at JOHNSON'S Agency, No. 153 West 24th st.

DRESS-MAKING. —AN OLD DRESS-MAKER will work very reasonably at her own room; silks, $15; worsted, $12. Call at or address Tyson's Circulating Library, No. 745 6th av.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND A NUMBER OF excellent colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, on the shortest notice, at No. 543 6th av., second floor, near 33d st.; suitable for best private families.

FRENCH NURSE. — BY A NEWLY-ARRIVED French girl; does not speak English; can do either chamber-work or take care of children; is a plain seamstress; is neat and tidy in her appearance. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in a gentleman's family is willing to take charge of a country or City house, or would take the superintendence of an invalid lady's household; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Mrs. H. H. M., Stapleton, Staten Island.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and can do dairy-work; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 20 East 12th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO house-work or up-stairs work; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Apply at Mrs. Weir's Office, No. 107 West 49th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW to take care of children and do other light domestic work; good reference. Call for two days at No. 352 West 26th st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION TO AN Invalid.—Competent to take charge of children's wardrobe. Apply at No. 50 East 29th st., corner 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; is a first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; highly recommended; sober, honest, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's, removed, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands her profession in all its branches thoroughly, and has unexceptionable references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understangs puffing and fluting; can furnish first-class City reference for two years. Call or address for two days No. 326 East 36th st., fourth floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman (Protestant) as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting and doing up fine muslins, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman, who is an excellent washer and ironer; can flute, polish, &c.; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, understanding her business to perfection; all kinds of fineries are by her done in the best style; references of the highest character. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress, washing and ironing to do at her house; linens, &c., done in first-class style. Call at No. 134 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A good, honest, and capable servant, as laundress and chamber-maid; is willing and obliging, with good reference. Apply at No. 249 7th av., second floor front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; no objection to light chamber-work; has good references. Can be seen at No. 359 West 46th st., near 9th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS FIRST-class laundress; can do anything belonging to a first-class laundress; City reference; speaks English. Call at Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 202 West 27th st., in the grocery store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; will do light chamber-work; four years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 239 West 26th st., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD WASHER AND ironer; understands all kinds of French fluting and laces; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 211 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; French fluting, &c. Address M. N., Box No. 94 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMan would like to go out by the day or week, as laundress; private families; first-class reference. Call at No. 726 East 6th st., Room No. 13, all the week.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS laundress; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 49 West 35th st. for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSE-keeping, a situation for a superior laundress. Call at No. 118 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress. Call at No. 405 East 29th st., third floor back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS laundress in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 47 East 10th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young American woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker, or would take care of growing children; prefers a place to go South; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience to sew and wait on an elderly lady. Can be seen till engaged at No. 20 West 20th st.

NURSE OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a highly respectable Protestant young woman, experienced nurse for young and growing children; is a thorough seamstress; can operate or make herself useful; best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant young woman; is an excellent seamstress; understands the care of small or growing children; can furnish undoubted reference from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEWING.—BY AN ENGLISH young woman, who is good in the care of children, &c., and can do chamber-work, &c.; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing up by the bottle. Best City reference given. No objection to the country or to foreign travel. Call at No. 136 West 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS COMpetent nurse for infants or growing children; country preferred; has good reference for ability and character. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, MOST EFFICIENT English Protestant nurse to take care of grown children or an infant; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A SUperior infant nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; either night or day; has several year's reference from present place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take entire charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children; first-class reference; no objection to travel. Call, for two days, at 110 West 17th st., near 6th av.

NURSE-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman to mind grown children and do plain sewing; can make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 444 West 32d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse or chamber-maid, and plain sewing; good reference from last place. Apply at No. 216 West 32d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOman, as nurse to an invalid, or take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothing; first-class reference. Apply at No. 230 West 18th st.

NURSE.—AS INFANT'S NURSE, BY AN EXPERIenced Protestant woman; best of reference; can sew neatly; would go South. Can be seen at No. 320 East 26th st., for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY DEsires a place for her nurse and seamstress, whom she can recommend. Call from 1 until 3 P. M., at No. 54 East 61st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable English woman as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call at 4th av., corner 21st st., fancy store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; very kind and fond of children; is capable in taking care of them; would engage with a lady going to Europe; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,489 2d av., corner 78th st., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A LADY, A PLACE FOR A REspectable woman to take charge of grown children, teach them, and sew; no objection to the country. Call at No. 328 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO take care of children; is a very neat sewer; first-class reference from her last place. Call at No. 124 West 49th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 53 West 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE care of children; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 West 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH woman, as first-class seamstress and dress-maker; can do millinery; is a very handy girl; willing, neat, obliging; speaks English; is fond of growing children; references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON IN a private family; is a thorough seamstress; understands all kinds family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; no objection to assist with chamber-work; best City references. Call at present employer's, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS SEAMstress in a first-class American family; is capable of doing dress-making in the best style, and all kinds of needle-work; the best of references given. Call at No. 350 West 40th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; understands family sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; will wait on a lady if required; best of City reference. Call this week at her present employer's, 24 West 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PERSON WHO IS ACCUStomed to work with a dress-maker, as seamstress; has a good knowledge of dress-making, hair-dressing, understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine, embroidery in every style; would assist with other duties; highly recommended. Address No. 261 West 38th st., and I will attend in the evening.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WOMAN OF LONG EXperience in all kinds of family sewing by hand and machine; is a good dress-maker; would go to ladies by the day, or take a place by the month; last employers referred to. Call or address No. 225 East 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMstress and ladies' maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best City reference. Apply at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., in the hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS thorough seamstress, or to wait on a lady or grown children; best City reference. Call at No. 133 West Clinton place, near 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A few more engagements by the day or week; can operate and do all kinds of family sewing. Call for two days at No. 304 West 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NICE FRENCH GIRL SEAMstress and child nurse; best references. Call at No. 66 West 33d st., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress, by the week or month; has her own machine. Call at No. 349 West 43d st.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S OR FAMILIES' washing wanted to do at my own house, or would go out by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 428 East 15th st., Room No. 2, first floor, back.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; THORoughly understands the care of silver; getting up salads, and everything that belongs to waiting; can take the place of a man; sober, honest, obliging; very tidy and neat; very best City reference; country or City. Call at Bookham's office, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS FIRST-class waitress or parlor-maid; has had large experience; competent to take a man's place; is neat and willing; the best of City references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant German girl, who speaks French fluently, as waitress and seamstress; is a good operator on machines; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver and getting up salads, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 458 7th av., between 34th and 35th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS IN a private family; highest City references as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 146 East 30th st., near Lexington av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as waitress in a private family; has best City references from her last place. Call or address No. 428 3d av., near 30th st., second floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as waitress and chamber-maid; has the best of City references from the best of private families. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 23d st., third floor.

MALES.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS butler or waiter in a first-class family; is thoroughly competent in his duties; best City reference. Address C. F., No. 76 3d av.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, a native of England; competent as above; good reference given. Address T. C., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; SUPERIOR testimonials from both countries. Call at present employer's, No. 41 West 17th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A WHOLESALE drug or cloth business; has had two years' experience in retail drug store. Address C. H. B., No. 43 [illegible] st., Williamsburg.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN American Protestant, aged twenty-six years, who can care and drive horses; milk, care cattle, do plain gardening; tend furnace, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman man; is a very good driver and groom; also, a good plain gardener; can take full charge and do the work on a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROughly experienced; aged twenty-seven; three years' good reference; out of employment on account of family going to Europe. Address W. W., Coachman, No. 101 West 20th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; careful driver; City or country; first-class reference. Address or call this week on W. T., No. 9 Chambers st., Room No. 1.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (MARried;) has had six years' City experience, and understands the care of horses and carriages; is always polite and obliging. Address, for two days, F. H., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s factory, 25th st.

COACHMAN. — BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; is obliging, and has good reference from last employer. Call or address J. H. M., No. 14[illegible] Chambers st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (AUSTRIAN Protestant,) knows his duties perfectly; has good references; is willing, neat, and tidy; small stature; careful driver; pleasant, and strictly sober. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Bath.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, AND TO MAKE himself generally useful.—Is married, with a small family; wages moderate; the best of reference as to both. Address T. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, (Scotch Protestant;) understands his business thoroughly; excellent City reference. Address A. A., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business, and with the best recommendations. Address H. M., at Wood Gibson's, No. 793 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man, single, with first-class reference; is sober and willing to make himself useful and obliging. Call or address T. H., No. 32 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; has no objection to City or country; can furnish the best of reference. Address W. D., No. 22 East 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; REFERences unexceptionable. Address T. F., No. 142 East 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; (ENGlish;) married; no encumbrance; City references. Address Coachman, No. 464 3d av., in store.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN ON A GENTLEman's place; good vegetable gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses and cows; good milker; not afraid to work; can care furnace and make himself useful; good reference. Address J. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no family; good greenhouse gardener; twenty years' experience in graperies, also fruits of every kind; can take entire charge of a gentleman's place; a good milker; highest testimonials. Address John, at Alfred Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway, two days.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED, PRACTICAL gardener, green-houses, graperies, laying out grounds; willing and obliging. Address W., No. 876 West Broadway, N. Y., over Bridgeman's seed store.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT, AGED twenty-six years, who can groom and drive horses; do gardening, tend door; milk; clean yards and walks; build fires; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young man, a re-engagement as valet, waiter, or attendant to an invalid gentleman; travel or otherwise. Address E. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN, who has lived in the best families; can produce first-class testimonials as regards capability, honesty, sobriety, and thoroughly understands his duties. Apply for two days at No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER (SINGLE) in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly in every respect, and has unexceptionable City reference. Address S. T., Box No. 31 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH young man, as waiter or footman; understands his business perfectly; has good old country references; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER OR PORTER — NURSE.—BY A Frenchman and wife, situations together; wife as nurse or seamstress, chamber-maid, &c.; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, G. S., No. 340 East 34th st.

WAITER, &c.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR TO drive a doctor's wagon, by a respectable, obliging, experienced young colored man with excellent references. Address J. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY AN AUSTRIAN PROTESTANT, AS first-class waiter, with good references; is tidy and willing; strictly sober; will be useful. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Bath.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EFFICIENT COLored man as waiter in a private family; first-class City reference from last employer. Address B., Box No. 79 Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT, WITH GOOD references. Apply at No. 5 East 34th st., on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; best recommendations. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 38 East 39th st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

TAILORS.—GOOD BUSHELMEN WANTED. Apply to J. MITCHELL, No. 80 Montague st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDING CLERK IN A large importing house: must be familiar with general counting-house duties, and thoroughly expert in shorthand. Address Box No. 2,375 New-York Post Office, in own handwriting, giving name, address, salary expected, and references, which must be entirely satisfactory.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHO CAN MAKE bread, soups, pastry, &c., and who is willing to do half the washing for a family of four; must have good references as to neatness and sobriety. Call at No. 11[illegible] East 45th st., Monday and Tuesday mornings.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN OR FRENCH GOVerness, speaking both languages fluently and purely, and who is also an accomplished piano teacher. Apply at F. W. CHRISTERN'S foreign book store, No. 77 University place.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO GIRLS, competent waitress and competent chamber-maid; Protestant preferred. Lady to be seen at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a private family; German preferred. Apply at No. 108 Madison av., between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron, and do the down-stairs work, in a private family. Apply at No. 330 West 28th st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE PROTESTANT OR COLored woman, to do the cooking and work of a small family. Apply, with references, at No. 302 East 9th st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, are the best made. The touch elastic, the tone powerful, pure and even through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet. **WATERS' Concerto ORGANS** cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. All are warranted for 6 years. **PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new; also, for sale at great bargains. **AGENTS WANTED** in every county in the United States. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. **HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.**

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons on the piano-forte, theory and composition; young and advanced pupils thoroughly trained and finished in the most approved systems of the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classical music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and for rent. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN,
WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Monday, Sept. 28, James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of G. W. McAdam, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot, 18.9 by 100.5, on West Forty-sixth street, south side, 425 feet east of Eighth avenue, for $9,100, to Jennie B. Lindsey. The lease is dated Oct. 1, 1872; term, twenty years and seven months, with two renewals of twenty-one years each; ground rent, $375 per annum. The sale by D. M. Seaman, of the leasehold premises known as the Metropolitan Theatre, was adjourned to Oct. 12, while in reference to the sale by Wm. Kennelly, of a house and lot on East Fifty-third street, east of Madison avenue, nothing was done.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day are the following:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the first-class four-story English basement brick house, 25 by 56, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 47 West Twenty-ninth street, north side, 100 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, public auction sale of one lot, 25 by 100, with frame building on same, on Third avenue, east side, 100.1 feet south of Ninety-ninth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of seven houses, with plot 136.10 by 100, on Suffolk street, east side, 100.2 feet south of Stanton street. Also similar sale, C. A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots together, in size 200.10 by 75, on Fourth avenue, west side, forming the block front between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. Also similar sale, J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 54, on Prospect place, west side, 150.5 feet north of Forty-second street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 94.4 by 25.2 by 97.6, on West Fifty-sixth street, south side, 156 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 56.8 by 21 by 55, on Pell street, south-west corner of Dover street. Also, a Sailor's Snug Harbor lease of a lot 50 by 47 by 23 by 48.6, with building, on Broadway, east side, 46.8 feet south of Ninth street; lease dated Nov. 1, 1873, term twenty-one years; rental $3,000 per annum.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a lease of eight lots, together in size 200 by 100, with buildings, on Seventh avenue, west side, being the block front between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets; lease dated March 3, 1856.

By Richard V. Harnett, on the premises, at 10 o'clock, public auction sale of the buildings and parts of buildings on the line of the proposed Lexington avenue extension, from One Hundred and Second street to the Harlem River. Also, at Nautilus Hall, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, at 12 M., foreclosure sale of a two-story and basement frame house, with five acres of land, located at West Brighton, Staten Island, and situate on Jewett avenue, one mile from Richmond Landing.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Sept. 26, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

Eldridge street, No. 94, one brown-stone tenement, five stories, 25 by 72; H. Alinge, owner.

Eleventh avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Thirty-fourth street, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 24.6 by 47; Joseph Cudlipp, owner.

West Twenty-eighth street, No. 542, one brick second-class dwelling, three stories, 20 by 16 by 21; Joseph McDonnell, owner.

Fourth avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, one brick third-class store, one story, 25 by 65; W. H. Beldon, owner.

East Forty-fourth street, south side, 130 feet east of Third avenue, four brick tenements, each five stories, 25 by 65; Daniel Doody, owner.

Tenth avenue, west side, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth street, fourteen brick and brown-stone stores and tenements, each four stories, 25 by 60; Feran & Cunningham, owners.

East Forty-second street, north side, 120 feet east of Fourth avenue, one frame third-class store, one story, 15 by 55; F. Brandes, owner.

One Hundred and Sixty-third street, north-east corner Union avenue, one frame stable, one and one-half stories, 40 by 25; Thomas J. Pope, owner.

Wilton street, south-west corner Boston road, Morrisania, one Dorchester stone first-class store, three stories, 25 by 75; German Savings Bank of Morrisania, owner.

East Fifty-fifth street, south side, 100 feet east of First avenue, one brick ice-house, four stories, 52.8 by 100.5; Elias Eig, owner.

Eleventh avenue, north-east corner of Forty-fourth street, three brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 26 by 74; Owen Murphy, owner.

Estimated cost of the twenty-nine buildings above noted, $361,900.

Unsafe Buildings.

Eighth avenue, No. 303, unsafe lintel over front door; Edward Timpson, agent.

Sixth street, No. 215, unsafe west pier of rear wall and ceilings; Ann C. Kassing, owner.

Union square, No. 39, unsafe rear walls, sills, and lintels; Mrs. H. F. Baker, owner.

East Houston street, No. 25, unsafe brick wall of rear extension, also piazza; P. Sidenberg & Co., owners.

East Houston street, No. 27, unsafe brick wall of extension, floor-beams, and chimneys; Wood Brothers, owners.

East Houston street, No. 235, unsafe gable wall and chimneys; R. Winthrop, owner.

Stanton street, No. 126, unsafe westerly bearing wall and chimneys; W. C. Flanagan, owner.

Tenth avenue, No. 100, unsafe cornice and sills; Michael McGuire, owner.

West Twenty-third street, No. 63, unsafe extension building; Milderberger Estate, owner.

Mulberry street, No. 267, unsafe south gable wall; Mrs. Allen, owner.

Mulberry street, No. 267½, unsafe centre piers and front wall; Mrs. Allen, owner.

Second avenue, No. 463, unsafe frame front and also awning frame; Mrs. Craig, owner.

East Forty-fourth street, No. 218, unsafe foundations, (from excavation on adjoining street;) Mrs. Newshaffer, owner.

Howard street, No. 13, unsafe lintel over front door; William W. Wakeman, owner.

Rivington street, No. 253, unsafe east pier of front wall, (also leader and gutter;) M. Chrystal, owner.

Rivington street, Nos. 259 and 261, unsafe east pier of front wall and also of rear wall, also pier on alleyway of No. 259; D. Moral, agent.

Unsafe Chimneys.

Tenth avenue, No. 159; R. H. Handly, owner.
Jane street, No. 25; Hiram Burdett, owner.
Jane street, No. 23; John Ross, owner.
Allen street, No. 145; Ellen Kent owner.
Allen street, No. 143; Charles P. Haley, owner.
Allen street, No. 141; Charles P. Haley, owner.
Cannon street, No. 102; W. C. Flanagan, agent.
Third avenue, No. 429; Michael Feeley, owner.
Stanton street, No. 126, rear; W. C. Flanagan, agent.
Grand street, No. 354; Peter Shette, owner.
Cherry street, No. 220; John Dickinson, owner.
Greene street, No. 222; Charles L. Jones, owner.
Greene street, No. 210; Mr. Marshall, agent.
Amity street, No. 35; A. T. Stewart, owner.
Amity street, No. 23; W. C. Tucker, agent.

EXCHANGE SALE—MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lease of lot, West 46th st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th av., lot 18.4x100.5; lease dated Oct. 1, 1872; term 20 years 7 months, with two renewals; ground rent, $375 per annum. $9,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Sept. 26.

Chambers st., lot No. 456 Church Farm, s. s., 26x75; The Equitable Life Assurance Society United States to Henry W. Putnam	$47,500
Delancey st., No. 299, s. s., 25 ft. w. of Lewis st., 25x75; Delancey st., No. 301, s. w. corner of Lewis st., 25x75; James Donovan to Hana D., wife of David Finn, Q. C.	nom.
17th st., s. s., 313 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92; F. Butsky to P., wife of G. Horwitz, and H., wife of S. Meyer	16,500
40th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; J. Bergen to A. M. Schreyer	11,000
40th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 34.9x96.4; William H. Adams to Christian Junks and Henry Grube, Q. C.	nom.
Same property, The Union National Bank, New-York, to C. Frinks and H. Grube, Q. C.	25
55th st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x100.5, foreclosure; Edward D. Gale to Joshua S. Peck and John C. Wandell	19,900
56th st., s. s., 81.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.6x100.5; T. Ehrenreich, widow; H., wife of J. Asiel; C., wife of B. V. Wolf; M. Ehrenreich; C., wife of W. Hyams; B. Ehrenreich to J. Kress	13,500
58th st., s. s., 440 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5; William Sloane to Samuel K. McGuire, ½ part	nom.
58th st., s. s., 460 ft. e. of 8th av., 40x100.5; S. K. McGuire to W. Sloane, half part	Nom.
113th st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; W. J. Leeds, C. M., wife C. A. Hunter, to F. E. Luthy	16,000
120th st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.11; Daniel Krause to Morris E. Shrier	9,000
124th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th av., widened, 37.6x100.11; Abram B. Van Dusen to Isaac P. Umstead	62,500
Robbins av., s. e. s., 100 ft. n. e. Uncas st., 50x105, East Morrisania; A. Rice to J. Rice	1,700
Taylor av., southerly corner of Columbia av., 233 ft. to road from King's Bridge to West Farms; thence 146x258x125, West Farms; J. C. Pudig to J. Pudig	3,400
1st av., e. s., 76.6 ft. n. of 47th st.; runs n. 49.5 ft.; thence e. 65 ft.; thence s. 25 ft.; thence e. 15 ft.; thence s. 6 in.; thence e. 70 ft.; thence s. to n. s. of 47th st.; thence w. 69.6 ft.; thence n. 26.8 ft.; thence w. 6 in.; thence n. 49.10 ft.; thence w. 80 ft.; H. Eisner to E. Thompson	95,000
3d av., lots Nos. 129 and 130, parcel No. 14, map No. 339, at Woodlawn Heights, &c., 80x100; 3d av., lots Nos. 203 and 204, parcel No. 26, map 339, at Woodlawn Heights, &c., 80x100; Oliver H. Pierson to Robert Brown	100
3d av., lots Nos. 129 and 130, parcel 14, map 339, Woodlawn Heights, &c., R. Brown to W. J. Donaldson	500
3d av., n. e. corner 96th st., 100.8x175; Madison av., n. e. corner 93d st., 100.8x70; William G. & Joseph E. McCormack to Robert McCafferty	2,500

Lease Recorded.

Avenue A, s. w. corner 106th st., the meeting-house, five years, per year	$1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON AV., NEAR 41ST ST.—A SUPERB FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone residence, thirty-one feet front, hardwood finish, frescoed and in elegant order throughout; will be sold with the furniture, considerably below its value.

Also several other beautiful residences on 5th av., and principal streets, at great bargains. For permits and particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

NO. 51 WEST 42D ST., FACING RESERVOIR Square.—This elegantly-located and arranged four-story high-stoop medium-sized stone dwelling, with sunny open yard and stable in rear, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, newly painted and handsomely frescoed; in perfect order. With new and elegant furniture, ornaments, china, glass, &c. Location convenient and first-class. Price low, terms easy, and immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 58 WEST 45TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS HIGH-stoop 20-foot brown-stone dwelling, frescoed, and in fine condition; price reasonable.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ROSELLE, N. J.

Desirable lots for sale, on elevations fronting on Washington and 5th avs., in the growing town of Roselle, forty-three minutes from New-York, by the popular Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Thirty trains daily.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.

SOUND VIEW PLACE, STAMFORD, CONN.

Residence of the late Capt. E. L. Waite, comprising thirty-three acres of superior land on the shore of Long Island Sound, diversified with lawn, groves, orchard, garden, island, &c.; its advantages for boating, fishing, and bathing, are unsurpassed.

For further particulars, inquire of CHAS. H. MARSHALL & CO., No. 38 Burling slip; HOYT BROS., No. 72 Gold st.; N. MEAD, Stamford, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

WANTED—MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND tradesmen of means, character, and withal, temperate, to locate in and assist in building up an important town at a central point on a new railroad leading out of this City. Address M. T. MORSS, Woodburne, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, COMPRISING
LOTS, PLOTS, AND DWELLINGS,
AT

HASTINGS

ON THE HUDSON.
FORTY-SIX MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK BY THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine st., New-York,
WILL POSITIVELY SELL,
ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1874,
at 12 P. M., on the premises,

The valuable estate of C. W. Thomas, deceased.

Comprising choice lots, fronting on Washington avenue, Broadway, and the Landing road, near the station, and on elevations commanding

MAGNIFICENT RIVER VIEWS.

There will also be sold one double cottage on Landing road, and one stone cottage on Broadway, and other buildings.

A large portion of purchase money left on bond and mortgage.

LUNCHEON BEFORE SALE.

Special train from 42d st. depot, at 11:15 A. M.

For maps and passes apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FIRST District.—CHARLES F. HUNTER, as sole acting executor of Charlotte Dimmick, deceased, plaintiff, against MARTIN McINTOSH, Jane Green, Charles F. Hunter, as sole acting executor of John C. Dimmick, deceased, Samuel V. Hoffman, W. H. Van Tassell, A. G. Campbell, Edward Mallon, and Thomas Connor, defendants.—By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action on the twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. 1874, the subscriber, a Referee for that purpose duly appointed, will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the seventh day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, through Adrian H. Muller, Esq., auctioneer, the certain indenture of lease directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All the unexpired term of a certain indenture of lease of all that piece or parcel of ground lying and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, and described and containing as follows: Commencing on the easterly side of the Thirteenth avenue, distant one hundred and twenty feet from the north-easterly corner of Bank street and the Thirteenth avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of the Thirteenth avenue about seventy feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Bank and Bethune streets; thence easterly along the said centre line about one hundred and forty-five feet and four inches; thence southerly parallel, or nearly so, with the Thirteenth avenue sixty-four feet and six inches; and thence westerly one hundred and forty-six feet to the Thirteenth avenue, the place of beginning; and also the use of an alleyway, not less than ten feet wide, from Bank street to the rear of said premises up to the centre line of the block between Bank and Bethune streets, to be used in common with the owners and occupants of the adjoining property, together with the right of the lessors in said lease named, as owners of said lots, to collect and receive the wharfage from or for the use of the bulkhead in front of the above described premises fronting on the Thirteenth avenue for and during the term of said lease; the buildings upon the premises so demised comprising a four-story brick building about 25x132 feet, with a two-story addition on rear, situated on the easterly side of the Thirteenth avenue; also a four-story brick building about 45x72 feet, adjoining the above on the northerly side; said indenture of lease having been executed by Glorvina R. Hoffman, wife of Samuel V. Hoffman, of the City of New-York, and Samuel V. Hoffman, parties of the first part, to Bernard Cummings, of said place, party of the second part, on the twentieth day of April A. D. 1869, for the term of eight years from the first day of May, 1869, and containing a covenant for the payment of the yearly rent of twenty-four hundred dollars; also additional covenants for four renewals for the term of ten years each, at the option of the lessee and at a rent to be appraised. The said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of April, 1869, in Liber 1,090 of Conveyances, page 476.

Dated—NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1874.

WM. H. WILLIS, JR., Referee.

GRAY & DAVENPORT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 11 Pine and No. 9 Nassau street.

BANKS OF THE HUDSON.

SPLENDID VIEW OF THE RIVER, ALSO CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Auction sale, without reserve, no adjournment, at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., on October 3, 1874, at 1 o'clock, at the Mansion House, corner of Union av., will be sold the former residence of Col. Dodge, with 129 acres of land and water right, situated at West Park, Esopus, Ulster County, opposite Hyde Park, Hudson River, Mansion House, 70 feet front, seventeen rooms, frescoed throughout, billiard-room and library finished in black walnut, bath-rooms, water-closets, stationary tubs, heaters, &c., bowling-alley, conservatory, graperies and green-house, coach-house, farm-house, eleven rooms; barns, cribs, cow and chicken house; also, gardener's house, four rooms; apple orchards, fruit and berries of all kinds; stream of water running through the place, three fish-ponds, rustic bridges, Summer-houses, &c. Trains leave New-York at 7 and 9 o'clock A. M., and return 2:45 and later. Place can be seen at all times.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON AVENUE A, 122D, AND 123D STS., BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of Court of Common Pleas, Charles B. Alexander, Esq., Referee:

AVENUE A—One lot, north-west corner of 122d st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET—One lot, with two-story brick house, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue A.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET—One lot, south side, 100 feet west of Avenue A.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—FORECLOSURE SALE, under direction of Avery T. Brown, Esq., Referee. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the large brick DWELLING-HOUSES and LOTS, (37.6x65.9 and 68) on south side of Cherry st., near Roosevelt, and known as

NOS. 51 AND 53 CHERRY ST.

Maps at Auctioneer's, No. 45 Pine st., or with
BARRETT, REDFIELD & HILL,
No. 20 Nassau st.

AUCTION SALE OF A FULL-SIZED HOUSE on West 29th st., near Broadway.—The four-story English basement brick house and lot, No. 47 West 29th st., near Broadway, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway; the house is 25 by 56 feet, contains modern improvements, and is in fine order; lot, 25 by 98.9.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
AUCTIONEERS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

PARTITION SALE TO CLOSE THE ESTATE of Catharine Van Nest, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 144 West 49th st., between 6th and 7th avs., house 21.4x50, lot 107. Particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 38 EAST 40TH ST., TO rent for the Winter or year; six stables on the ground floor, 25 feet front; rooms overhead; a very desirable stable.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

INSURANCE.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM SQUARE, JUNCTION MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for a Board of Directors of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOSEPH W. [illegible], Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

(MURRAY HILL.)
Corner 6th av. and 38th st.
W. L. FISH, Proprietor.
AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.

The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

5TH AV., CORNER OF 31ST ST.

Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floor, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

TENTH ST., NO. 96 EAST, ONE BLOCK east of Broadway.

Liberal table and house comforts for a family and a few gentlemen.

Splendid location for business men in the Winter.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 22 East 35th st.

Two of her most elegant suites, with private table, front parlor and bedroom, and two single rooms for gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 45TH ST.—SMALL PRIVATE family can accommodate a party of two, three, or four persons with a magnificently furnished parlor and one or two large, airy bedrooms, with board; everything first-class; no other boarders. Address N. L., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD.—NO. 19 5th av., adjoining and connected by passage-way with the Brevoort House; the parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.; also second floor, three rooms deep, with adjoining bedroom, bath, &c. Apply as above.

NO. 129 EAST 27TH ST., BETWEEN LEXington and 4th avs., about five minutes of 5th av., Broadway, and the great hotel centre.—Second floor, front; sunny rooms; brown-stone house, elegantly furnished; all conveniences; superior board; prices reasonable; best references.

NO. 31 WEST 32D ST.—SECOND AND THIRD floors, with private table; former four, and latter five rooms en suite; bath and closets on each floor; house newly renovated. Parties looking for unusually spacious and elegant apartments will do well to call.

NO. 350 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor, with board, two large closets, hot and cold water; table unexceptionable; convenient to Elevated Railroad depot, Broadway stages, &c. References exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 165 WEST, one and a half block from Broadway, a pleasant second floor and other desirable rooms, with first-class board and attendance. Reference exchanged.

NO. 16 LIVINGSTON PLACE, STUYVESANT square.—Large, well-furnished room, with every convenience, and good board in private family, (French,) to let to gentleman and wife, or to a party of gentlemen.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS AND superior table board can be found after Oct. 1 at No. 22 East 49th st.; rooms en suite or single; good stable accommodations; references exchanged. Address, until Oct. 1, L. H. R., Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

NO. 45 WEST 29TH ST.

Handsomely-furnished parlor floor, en suite; two square rooms above; location most desirable for gentlemen; few doors west of Broadway; family small; house first-class.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Elegant suits of rooms, newly furnished, consisting of parlor floor, with front basement, second, third, and fourth floors; private table only; references exchanged.

A NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON second floor, with hot and cold water, to let to a gentleman, without board; family private; location first class. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON third floor, also hall room, at No. 46 West 51st st.; superior table board; references exchanged. Address, until Oct. 1, E. J. R., Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, without board; every convenience; baths on each floor. Also, front basement to let.

NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON.—Furnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, a handsome front parlor; also a room for single gentleman; family small; references.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5th av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession.

S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—TO LET, HANDsomely furnished, rooms on second and third floors, with or without private table; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO OR THREE pleasant rooms to gentlemen, without board; references exchanged. Apply at 325 West 20th st.

5TH AV., NO. 164.

A few elegantly furnished suites of rooms, with breakfast, if desired.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST ST.—WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with good board, for a few gentlemen; references.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—ONE PARLOR FLOOR; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also second floor, with private table or without board.

MADISON AV.

Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, for gentlemen. Call at or address No. 75 Madison av.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.

Two fine front rooms on second floor to rent; also, a hall room, with or without board.

NO. 61 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished apartments, with strictly first-class board. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEmen, without board; moderate prices; references required. No. 118 East 22d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, AT NO. 58 Irving Place, near Clarendon and Westminster Hotels.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom, parlor floor, with or without private table; third floor, large room, with board.

NO 217 WEST 14TH ST.—ONE LARGE, elegant room, with hall room connecting, also two large hall rooms to let, with board; house first-class.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—FOR RENT, SUITES of rooms, suitable for bachelors, heated by steam, with baths, &c. Apply to janitor.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTly-furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment; references exchanged.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to rent with board; single rooms for gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, good closets, private bath, &c.; also other rooms; table first-class; references exchanged.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO LET FOR one or two gentlemen; desirable neighborhood. No. 35 West 10th st.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS OFfering very desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, for adults who desire a refined home.

FINE ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 151 East 92d st., near Lexington av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL IS PREPARED to let fine suites of apartments; private table only.

WEST 21ST ST., NO. 58.—DESIRABLE ROOMS on third and fourth floors, with board; references.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO let, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST ST.—SUIT OF APARTMENTS to let, well furnished, with board.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
residences to let in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

A COMPLETELY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO let for the Winter or year in West 38th st., near 5th av., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 23 feet front, good order, furniture handsome, butler's pantry; moderate rent to a responsible private family.

OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR THE WINTER, THE first-class house No. 790 Lexington av., near 61st st.; handsomely furnished; all modern improvements; in fine order; rent $250 per month. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock only.

$25 A MONTH.—TO LET, A PLAINLY-FURnished house, three and a half miles from Harlem Bridge; delightful location; convenient to cars, &c.; will be rented for $25 per month and the board of one person. Address T. L., Box No. 147 Times Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ON 5TH AV., (MURRAY Hill,) a very elegantly-furnished corner house, extra wide and deep, four story, high stoop, brown stone. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN West 19th st., near 5th av., 26 feet front; the entire house and furniture in perfect order; an unexceptionable residence for a private party. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN AUDUbon Park, (157th st.,) on the banks of the Hudson; very cheap for the Winter. D. O. BRADLEY, Room No. 42, No. 30 Broad st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR 5TH av., Murray Hill; four stories, brown stone; location unexceptionable. Address W. Y., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located four-story high-stoop house, in good order; full-sized house and lot. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A FAMILY OF FOUR (ADULTS) WANT TWO OR three furnished rooms, without board, vicinity of Madison square. Address, with particulars and prices, MERCHANT, Box No. 187 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARMER, HAYS & CO., IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Saddlery Hardware and Saddlers' Goods, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of HORSE BLANKETS suitable for DRESS, stable, and out-door use; also, the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS, TRUCK, RAIN AND WAGON BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES in all grades up to the richest qualities, and in the latest styles imported. CLARK'S patent, and the Perfect Horse Clipper.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS belonging to a gentleman going to Europe. To be seen at private stable, No. 27 East 40th st., between the hours of 10 and 12 each day.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 36 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Handsomely-furnished front rooms; also, two large connecting rooms on second floor with first-class board; table boarders accommodated.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c., free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, Agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

PARTIES WISHING FIRST-CLASS ACCOMmodations, where there are no children never have taken boarders, address F. H., Box No. 27, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—One elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen, without board, in first-class house No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square; choice location.

NO. 31 WEST 32D ST.—SPLENDID ROOMS for gentlemen, with or without board. House and appointments elegant and comfortable.

MADISON AV., NO. 311.—AN ELEGANT SECond floor to let, with private table; house and table entirely first-class. Highest reference.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS WITH board, en suite or singly; private table if desired; reference.

NO. 132 EAST 29TH ST.—TWO OR THREE rooms with ample closet-room to let, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273, BETWEEN 29TH AND 30th sts., second floor, handsomely furnished, to-let, with strictly first-class board.

NO. 116 EAST 23D ST.—A LARGE ROOM ON fourth floor to let with board; also, hall room on third floor; highest references.

NO. 280 4TH AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL rent two medium-sized rooms to gentlemen, with or without board; bath-room on same floor; references.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.

A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to let, with board; also, room for one gentleman; table and location first class; references exchanged.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—ELEGANT LARGE front parlor and back hall room, third floor, and two single rooms, fourth floor, furnished, cheap; board if desired.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all appointments of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., handsomely-furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; also one or two rooms on third floor.

NO. 116 EAST 19TH ST., ONE BLOCK FROM Broadway.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to rent, with or without private table; also single rooms; references exchanged.

WITH BOARD—TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, front and rear, on fourth floor; house and location strictly first-class; references required. No. 15 East 46th st.

BOARD WANTED.

A FAMILY OF SIX ADULTS AND ONE child, seven years old, wish board from Oct. 1, in a house where there will be no other boarders; parties owning their house preferred; references exchanged. Address L. M. N., Box No. 136 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and maid, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; location between 20th and 50th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; price, $80 per week. Address Box No. 215 Post Office.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, two children, and nurse; west side preferred; will engage for Winter if suited. Address, giving location and terms, which must be moderate, T. S., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND daughter, two rooms in a private family, or few boarders, between 20th and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, HOME, No. 95 Liberty st., Room No. 17.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Open all the year; terms for Autumn very low; families and transient guests here find everything desirable; excellent schools, mute institute, churches; climate and all associations unsurpassed for the education of children, with one-half the expense for the same in large cities.

Send stamp for circular and guide.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD CAN BE had at the South Orange Mountain House at very moderate prices; house has all modern improvements; heated throughout with steam; fine stabling for horses. Call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)

is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.

C. T. JONES & NORTON.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

UNLIKE

MACY'S ANY OTHER IN THE COUNTRY.
MACY'S IN NO OTHER will be found large and desirable assortments of goods in so many different branches of trade.
MACY'S EXPERIENCED BUYERS AND READY MONEY enable us to place before the public at

VERY LOW PRICES

MACY'S WHITE GOODS and HOUSE-KEEPING Goods.
MACY'S HOUSE-FURNISHING Goods.
MACY'S EMBROIDERIES and Lace Goods.
MACY'S LADIES', Gentlemen's, and Children's Furnishing Goods; also, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.
MACY'S CORSETS and Under-garments.
MACY'S NOTIONS and Small-wares.
MACY'S MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, VELVETS, &c.
MACY'S FANCY Goods, Jewelry, Toilet Articles.
MACY'S PERFUMERY and FANS.
MACY'S BOOKS and Stationery.
MACY'S CROCKERY, Glass, and Silver-plated Ware.
MACY'S TRIMMINGS and Worsteds.
MACY'S R. H. M. and LA FORGE KID GLOVES, every pair warranted not to rip or tear putting on.
MACY'S TOYS, DOLLS, and Dolls' Articles.
MACY'S BOXED, Canned, and Bottled Fruits, Preserves.
MACY'S PICKLES, Olive-oil, Biscuits, &c.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES now ready, sent by mail or furnished by the Superintendent on application.

N. B.—GOODS SHIPPED and delivered free in the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken.

Particular attention to orders.

Goods packed and shipped for any part of the country.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, Richmond County.—EDMUND UNKART, Frederick Meissner, and George Jonas Bechtel, Jr., Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of ANNA MARIA ELIZABETH UNKART, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK D. THORNS, William Pearce, and —— Pearce, his wife, Maria L. Trew, Julia J. Trew, Andrew Langdon, and Carrie A. Hill, and Walter Mitchell, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—Action No. 1.—To the defendants above named, and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, Staten Island, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Aug. 28, 1874.

JAMES B. SILKMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
s22-law6wT No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, Richmond County.—EDMUND UNKART, Frederick Meissner, and George Jonas Bechtel, Jr., Executors and Trustees under the last will and testament of ANNA MARIA ELIZABETH UNKART, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK D. THORNS, William Pearce, and —— Pearce, his wife, Maria L. Trew, Julia J. Trew, Andrew Langdon, and Carrie A. Hill, and Walter Mitchell, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—Action No. 2.—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, Staten Island, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 28, 1874.

JAMES B. SILKMAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
s22law6wT No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS bakery, such as soda and other machines. Address M., Care of Mr. WADLING, No. [illegible] Forsyth st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 P. M.
SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK
of the successful engagement of Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

MONDAY, Sept. 28, and EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented Byron's beautiful drama,

UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.
Mr. J. L. TOOLE in his original character of DICK DOLLAND.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, farewell benefit and LAST APPEARANCE BUT TWO OF Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON at this theatre will begin on TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 6.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Mr. Wallack begs leave to announce the opening of the FALL AND WINTER SEASON at his theater, during which the following entertainments will be offered:

A NEW AND ORIGINAL IRISH DRAMA,
a companion picture to the Colleen Bawn and Arrah-na-Pogue, will be produced, with
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
the author, in a leading character.
A NEW COMEDY,
by H. J. Byron, Esq., introducing
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,
(of the Prince of Wales and Globe Theatres, London,) to the New-York stage.
THE OLD COMEDY SERIES,
always a brilliant feature in the season of this theatre, will be more than usually prominent, and will be illustrated by
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,

Mr. HARRY BECKETT,	Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT,
Mr. W. R. FLOYD,	Mr. J. B. POLK,
Mr. J. W. CARROLL,	Mr. E. PLYMPTON,
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND,	Mr. G. F. BROWNE,
Mr. C. E. EDWIN,	Mr. W. J. LEONARD,
Mr. G. ATKINS,	Mr. J. PECK,
Mr. J. CURRAN,	Mr. J. F. JOSEPHS,

Miss ADA DYAS,
her first appearance at this Theater,

Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS,	Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Madame PONISI,	Miss IONE BURKE,
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE,	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Miss K. BARTLETT, Miss C. BATE,	Miss BLAISDELL.

TWO NEW DRAMAS
will also be produced, in which
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
will appear in characters written expressly for him.
The season will open on
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 6,
with a New Comedy, by H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled
PARTNERS FOR LIFE.

The Orchestra Department will be under the direction, as heretofore, of
Mr. THOMAS BAKER.
Scenic Artists,
Messrs. H. ISHERWOOD, J. MORRIS, and J. CLARE.
Appointments and Properties.....Mr. F. DOWNINGTON.
Mechanical Effects, Messrs. H. BUTLER & C. McGEERY.
Acting Manager..........Mr. JOHN GILBERT.
Stage Director..........Mr. W. R. FLOYD.
Prompter..........Mr. J. S. WRIGHT.
Treasurer..........Mr. THEODORE MOSS.

Box Book open to-morrow (Wednesday) from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

as
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS
says in the great success of
JOHN T. RAYMOND
at the
PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., in
MARK TWAIN'S
American drama.
COL. SELLERS.
RAYMOND'S GREAT CHARACTER.

The ease with which Mr. Raymond acts this difficult part is highly creditable and proves him to be the most valuable actor on the American stage.—*World.*

The American stage has witnessed no such comedy creation since Jefferson was first seen in Rip Van Winkle, and that great actor was neither entitled to, nor did he receive heartier recognition than does Mr. Raymond.—*Dispatch.*

Raymond's Col. Sellers is destined to live long as a character part.—*Sunday Times.*

EVERY NIGHT,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

COLOSSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
THE ANTHROPOGLOSUS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

C. R. THORNE..........Lessee and Manager
THE DELUGE.

With its beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, 200 ladies of the ballet. Miss JULIA SEAMAN and the KIRALFY COMBINATION COMPANY. The BOISSET FAMILY in their mid-air performance. Deluge scene reconstructed.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,

No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring st.
Matinées Tuesday and Friday; no Matinée on Saturday.
Miss ELLA WESNER, the FREEMAN SISTERS.
GRIFFIN and RICE, TONY PASTOR and TROUPE.
A new drama, THE BOWERY BY DAY AND NIGHT.
Ladies admitted free on Friday evenings.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

E. L. DAVENPORT.

THIS EVENING AT 8, Shakespeare's play, HAMLET.	MATINEE AT 2. M. W. LEFFINGWELL, A. H. SHELDON. HAND AND GLOVE.

EXTRA.
WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 2.
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH,
(Who has kindly volunteered,)
AS PYTHIAS.
DAMON..........E. L. DAVENPORT
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 2.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., at 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for the repairs and alterations to be made on the premises corner of 10th av. and 129th st., Grammar School No. 43.

DAVID H. KNAPP, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for new seats, &c., for Primary Department of Grammar School No. 4, on Rivington st., near Ridge st.

FREDERICK GERMANN, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for additions to steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 33, on West 28th st., near 10th av.

H. D. BANNEY, M. D., Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, for new stoves, &c., for Grammar School No. 9, on 82d st., near the Boulevard.

JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the same place, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874, for repairing the steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 65, at West Farms.

MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

The name of the party submitting the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 5th day of October, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for furnishing the Normal College buildings with lightning-rods.

Sealed proposals will also be received by said committee, at the same time and place, for iron railings, &c., for inclosing the site of said buildings.

Sealed proposals will also be received by said committee, at the same time and place, for the flagging, curbing, &c., required for walks and yards around said buildings.

Specifications and drawings may be seen, and all necessary information obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder, proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The names of parties submitting proposals must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing a proposal.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JAMES W. FARR, JOHN CROSBY BROWN, ALBERT KLAMROTH, RANH. W. TOWNSEND, JAMES M. HALSTEAD,	Committee on Normal Schools.

Dated New-York, Sept. 19, 1874.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR RAISING THE level of the top of pile dyke in Hudson River, near Albany, will be received until noon of Oct. 14, 1874. For forms of bids and other information, apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

2,000 BARRELS FLOUR.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A.M. of the 1st day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering Two Thousand Barrels of Flour.

For particulars see the *City Record.*

Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DRY GOODS, &C.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A.M. of the 1st day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering Dry Goods, &c.

For particulars see the *City Record.*

Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 7th day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef, and veal.

For particulars see the *City Record.*

Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 6th day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering groceries, dry goods, &c.

For particulars see the *City Record.*

Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager
BEGINS AT 8. OVER AT 11.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Feuillet and Rowe's drama,

THE SPHINX.

This marvelous play, the production of which has excited more extended comment than any other theatrical event in the past twenty years, is attracting

IMMENSE AUDIENCES,

and is received with every manifestation of interest and favor.

The play is presented with the most magnificent scenery, furniture, and appointments ever set upon any stage, and with the following most remarkable cast:

Admiral De Chelles..........Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Henri De Savigny..........Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lord Dornoch..........Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Arthur Lajardie..........Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Everard, Lieutenant of Marines,
Aid to the Admiral..........Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Ulric, pianist and composer..........Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Blanche De Chelles, the Admiral's daughter-in-law..........Miss CLARA MORRIS
Bertha De Savigny..........Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Clémence Lajardie, the Admiral's niece..........Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD

**The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.

Due notice will be given of the appearance of Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Misses Maude Granger, Louise Henderson, Kate Holland, Meta Bartlett, Mary Stuart, Ella Burns, Hattie Thorpe, Cora Cassidy, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, and W. B. Wilder.

SATURDAY, Oct. 3, AT 1:30, SECOND MATINEE of THE SPHINX.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

FORTY-THIRD
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN AT
AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 2 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

NOW TO BE SEEN THE

WINNING BOAT,

OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK,
At the College Regatta, Saratoga, July 18, 1874,
49 feet 6 inches long; weight 130 pounds.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE.

MM. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
LAST NIGHTS
AIMEE..........as..........RAPHAEL
LAST NIGHTS
MINELLY..as..ZANETTA GANDON..as..REGINA
LAST NIGHTS
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
LAST NIGHTS
KID..as..PAOLA DEBEER..as..TREMOLINO
LAST NIGHTS
DUPLAN..as..CASIMIR DUBOUCHET..as..CABRIOLO
LAST NIGHTS.
LAST TREBIZONDE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

GREAT TRIAL OF ENDURANCE.
EDWARD PAYSON WESTON,
THE DISTINGUISHED PEDESTRIAN,
will commence
HIS THIRD AND LAST ATTEMPT
to walk
500 MILES IN SIX DAYS,
AT THE HIPPODROME,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 5, AT 12:05 A. M.

Mr. BARNUM is happy to announce that, at the solicitation of a number of prominent citizens, and in view of the gallant struggle made by Mr. WESTON in his late attempt to walk 500 miles in six days, he has consented to afford him another opportunity to perform this arduous task, believing that when in a proper condition of health, as at present, MR. WESTON CANNOT FAIL. Mr. Barnum will present to Mrs. Weston a purse of $5,000 in case of her husband's success.

PROMENADE CONCERTS
Every afternoon and evening during the walk.
DOORS OPEN AT ALL HOURS.
ADMISSION..........FIFTY CENTS

GILMORE AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GILMORE'S FAMOUS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
LAST CONCERT OF THE SERIES
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8.
All the eminent soloists, under the direction of
P. S. GILMORE.

Tickets 50 cents, at the office of the Band, No. 84 Broadway; Carl Heuser's music store, and at the door.

COLOSSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
THE ANTHROPOGLOSUS.

BERRY'S THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-HOUSE,

near 3d av., the great and only FRENCH CAN CAN EVERY NIGHT at 8. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA, THE FAMOUS LECTURER, will lecture on "Our New Clergyman," at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1874, at 8 P. M., for the Free Dormitory for Women, and other benevolent objects of "The Fraternals." Tickets at Gurley's book store, under the Hall, and at the door.

MEETINGS.

GRAND TEMPERANCE RALLY.

Hasten to the rescue of our outraged SUNDAY EXCISE LAW. Everybody wanted at the great public TEMPERANCE MEETING, at the Norfolk Street Methodist Episcopal Church, TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. The first of a series of public meetings to enforce the SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

A splendid array of oratorical talent will be on hand to address the meeting.

Rev. Mr. EVANS, GEO. W. BUNGAY, Esq., JOHN N. STEARNS, Esq., JAS. A. MOWATT, Esq., and others.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting of the club will be held TO-DAY (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW L. IRELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, at the office of John B. Ireland, Esq., No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.

ISRAEL CORSE, WILLIAM M. JOHNSON, JOHN B. IRELAND,	Executors.

my19-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA GLOVER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Jonathan Edwards, Esq., No. 11 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

JONATHAN EDWARDS,
DANIEL GLOVER,
Administrators.

mh24-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BLOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 37 West Thirty-fifth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of May, 1874.

HANNAH MARIA BLOIS, Executrix.

my12-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. L. Morris, Esq., No. 25 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1874.

HELEN R. RUSSELL, Executrix.

jy7-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES C. ROBBINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of George A. Robbins, Esq., No. 9 East 36th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

THATCHER M. ADAMS,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
Executors.

ap6-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM V. MASON, late of the City of New-York, Secretary, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edgar M. Mason, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 20, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of August, 1874.

ANN E. MASON, Administratrix
of Hiram V. Mason, deceased.

au4-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 28 Lafayette place, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874.

CATHARINE A. FERRIS,
s1-law6mTu* Sole Acting Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Theodore R. B. De Groot, Esq., No. 142 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of June, 1874.

ALICE E. DE GROOT, Administratrix,
THEODORE R. B. DE GROOT, Administrator.

je9-law6mTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. AIDA.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.

Mr. STRAKOSCH respectfully announces for to-morrow, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, the revival of Verdi's opera, AIDA.

With the same magnificence in mise en scene that marked the original production in America, under the same direction, last season, and the following distribution:

Signora VITTORIA POTENTINI..........AIDA
(Her début in America.)
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY..........AMNERIS
Signor CARLO CARPI as RADAMES, (Primo Tenore, from La Scala, his first appearance in America;) Signor DEL PUENTE as AMONASRO; Signor FIORINI as RAMFIS, (Primo Basso, from Covent Garden, his début in America.)
Signor SCOLARA..........THE KING

Augmented chorus, full corps de ballet, grand orchestra. Musical Director, Signor E. MUZIO. FRIDAY, Oct. 2—Third Subscription Night—FAUST. [illegible] SATURDAY, Oct. 3—[illegible] Grand Matinée—LA TRAVIATA.

Seats and all boxes may be secured at the Box Office of the Academy; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and No. 114 Broadway. [illegible] Tickets for [illegible] To accommodate [illegible] on the evening of performance, a limited number of

TWO DOLLAR ADMISSION TICKETS

may be obtained at the Academy of Music during the day, each of which will entitle the holder to a seat.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY..........[illegible]

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

THIRD WEEK AND CROWDED HOUSES.

ALL OTHER NOVELTIES
POSTPONED
FOR THE PRESENT.

SIR PETER TEAZLE..........MR. CHARLES FISHER
SIR OLIVER SURFACE..........MR. W. DAVIDGE
SIR BENJAMIN BACKBITE..........MR. [illegible] RINGGOLD
SIR HARRY BUMPER (with the song)..........[illegible]
JOSEPH SURFACE..........MR. LOUIS JAMES
CHARLES SURFACE..........MR. GEORGE CLARKE
CRABTREE..........MR. FRANK HARDENBERG
ROWLEY..........MR. D. WHITING
CARELESS..........MR. [illegible]
TRIP..........[illegible]
LADY TEAZLE..........MISS FANNY DAVENPORT
LADY SNEERWELL..........MISS [illegible]
MRS. CANDOUR..........MRS. G. H. GILBERT
MARIA..........MISS SARA JEWETT

** During the Gossip scene of the first act the principal characters will dance a Minuet and Gavotte.

EVERY NIGHT.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 1 30.

COLOSSEUM.

Broadway and 35th st.

BRILLIANT CONSTELLATION. GALAXY OF TALENT.

An entire change of programme. NEW ARTISTS, NEW ILLUSIONS, AND NEW SENSATIONS.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.

SIGNOR ARECCO, America's greatest patriotic Harpist and Tenor. Mr. TOM BARTLEMAN, [illegible] Miss MARION FISKE, [illegible] Mr. J. A. EMIDY, and his celebrated Grand Orchestra [illegible] PARIS BY MOONLIGHT, STARLIGHT, GASLIGHT, with the superb and thrilling effects of the thunder-storm, lightning, wind, and rain, the BLIND READING received with great enthusiasm. Ye doleful tragedy of PUNCH AND JUDY, for little folks. MASKS AND FACES. THE DEVIL'S GORGE, with its superb cataract of real water. DOLORES, THE GYPSY, in her cave of mystery. TWENTY MINUTES IN SHADOW LAND. THE ANTHROPOGLOSUS.

Grand performances on the organ, recitations from celebrated authors, &c., &c. Open afternoon and evening from 2:30 to 5 P. M. and 8 to 10:30 P. M.

Admission, $1. Children half price. No extra.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CONNIE SOOGAH.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER.

SECOND WEEK of the foremost representatives of the IRISH DRAMA,

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

and enormous success of Gayler's grand dramatic picture of LIFE IN THE LAND OF THE SHAMROCK, in the perilous days of '98.

CONNIE SOOGAH.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

CORNEY McGRATH..........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
NELLY NOLAN..........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
New Opera-house, Broadway, corner of 29th st.
AN ENTIRE NEW BILL.
Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early."
☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10.

STEINWAY HALL.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Oct. 14, first appearance in the United States of the eminent musical trouveur, and great character delineator, Mr. FREDERICK MACCABE, in his universally popular entertainment, entitled BEGONE DULL CARE, or an olyium of Humor, Music, and Ventriloquism, in which he will display his marvelous power of changing voice, figure, and face, [illegible] introducing new and original songs, appropriate music, &c.

For particulars see bills of the day.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY EVENING.

The public are respectfully informed that the FIRST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, will take place at THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, On SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, Oct. 4. Full particulars in to-morrow's announcements.

COLOSSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
THE ANTHROPOGLOSUS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER in Fred. G. Maeder's drama of NIP, THE PRETTY FLOWER.
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

MARK SMITH MEMORIAL BENEFIT

will be given at
BOOTH'S AND WALLACK'S THEATRES
on the
AFTERNOON OF THURSDAY, OCT. 8.

Box offices at Wallack's and Booth's Theatre will be opened for the sale of seats one week in advance. Private boxes and tickets may also be obtained from the members of the Amusements Committee—Hon. A. O. Hall, Max Strakosch, Samuel Colville, H. D. Palmer, W. R. Floyd, [illegible] and J. T. Raymond—or at the offices of Simmonds & Wall, Dramatic Agents, No. 809 Broadway.

Reserved seats, $3; admission, $1.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING 1874
AT JEROME PARK.
SATURDAY, Oct. 3.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.
SATURDAY, Oct. 10.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17.
Races commence each day at 2 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES WELDON, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: [illegible] of James Weldon, of Jersey City, of County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said District, [illegible] a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt [illegible] Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. [illegible] Broad street, in the City of Newark, in said district, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of [illegible] Morris, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

[illegible], United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. [illegible], Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,888.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—In the matter of CHARLES P. BENEDICT, bankrupt.—[illegible]

JAMES L. STEVENS, Assignee,
s22-law3wTu* No. 65 Greene street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BOLL, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—[illegible]

JOHN A. [illegible], Assignee.

IN THE MATTER OF JAY COOKE, WILLIAM G. Moorhead, Harris C. Fahnestock, Henry D. Cooke, Pitt Cooke, George C. Thomas, John W. Sexton, and Jay Cooke, Jr., bankrupts.—[illegible]

EDWIN M. LEWIS, Trustee.

[illegible]

CREEDMOOR.

SECOND PRIZE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF THE PRIZES TO BE SHOT FOR—NAMES OF THE PROBABLE COMPETITORS—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The second annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, which commenced at Creedmoor, Long Island, to-day, will continue four days. The opening will be attended with much more agreeable surroundings than was last year's opening, on which occasion very few improvements had been made in the grounds further than the erection of targets. During the past year the range has been inclosed by a high picket fence, such imperfections as existed on the surface have been removed, and the bare spots sodded. Refreshment stands and retiring-rooms have been provided, and the range, altogether, presents a gay appearance.

The matches to-day will be at 200 yards' distance, with the exception of competition No. 2, which will be shot with military carbines at 100 yards' distance. The first competition will commence at 10 A. M., and is open only to members of the association. The prizes are nine in number, of the aggregate value of $245. The match is offered by the Board of Directors, National Rifle Association, in compliment to the services rendered by Hon. David W. Judd in securing the passage of the law by which the association obtained its range. According to the rules, any military rifle may be used; position standing; seven shots; entrance fee, $1.

The second match will be open only to teams of five from each cavalry troop in the National Guard, the conditions requiring the contestants to appear in uniform. The weapon used must be a Remington carbine; position, standing; ten shots; entrance fee, $1. Six prizes are offered, valued at $240. The entries thus far recorded for this match comprise Troops A, C, E, F, and K, Third Regiment; Separate Troop, First Division, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, and Separate Troop, Eleventh Brigade, Second Division, Brooklyn. It is probable that the "Washington Grey" Troop, and Separate Troop, Fifth Brigade, will make their entries on the grounds to-day. The troops have each had one day's practice upon the range by order of the Commander-in-Chief. Some of them have also practised considerably during the season at private ranges. The five highest scores made by the several troops in the practice ordered by the State were as follows:

Separate Troop Cavalry, of New-York, 144.
Washington Greys, 125.
Separate Troop, Fifth Brigade, 124.
Separate Troop, Eleventh Brigade, 97.

The third competition is denominated the "Sportsmen's Match," and will undoubtedly be the most interesting event of the day, as it is open to all comers. Any rifle may be used. Seven shots; position, standing; entrance fee, $1. The prizes offered are twelve in number, valued at $225; the first prize being a field glass, value $45.

Following this will be the first range of the First Division match; distance, 200 yards; open to teams of twelve in each regiment and battalion in this City. Thirteen prizes are offered, the highest valued at $100, and the aggregate amounting to $450. The entries thus far recorded embrace teams from all the regiments excepting the Sixth, Eleventh, Fifty-fifth and Sixty-ninth. The members will be required to appear in uniform, and the entrance fee will be $1. The following table indicates the scores, in the order of merit, made by the teams of the several regiments in the practice ordered by the State:

Seventy-ninth Infantry	351	Fifth Infantry	260
Twenty-second	345	Seventy-first	254
Seventh	332	First Battalion	251
Twelfth	322	Eleventh	246
Sixty-ninth	304	Eighty-fourth	242
Ninth	274	Eighth	239
Ninety-sixth	272	Fifty-fifth	204
		Sixth	171

The next event will be the first stages of the Second-Division match, open to teams of the different regiments in Brooklyn and Williamsburg. The conditions are the same as prescribed in the preceding competition. The aggregate value of prizes amounts to $420. The regiments entered include the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-second, and Forty-seventh, and the Fifteenth and Twenty-eighth Battalions. The members of the Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-second Regiments have practiced frequently during the Summer, but the remainder of the division have confined their practice to the days appointed by the State, which was made obligatory. The following is a record of the scores made by the several teams:

Thirty-second Infantry	283	Twenty-third Infantry	260
Forty-seventh	271	Fourteenth	256
Twenty-eighth	262	Thirteenth	241
		Fifteenth	232

The sixth competition includes the New-York State match, open only to teams of twelve from each regiment and battalion of the National Guard. Sixteen entries have already been recorded in this match, comprising teams in the First and Second Divisions. The distances will be 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at 200 yards, any at 500. The weapon used must be a Remington military rifle, of the pattern issued by the State, and wherever any alteration has been made in the sights the weapon will be disallowed. The prizes are six in number, aggregating $2,050, the first, a silver trophy valued at $500. Only the first stage of this match will be contested to-day.

Should the hour admit of a further competition, the first part of the "officers' match," open to all general, field, and staff officers in the First Division, will be proceeded with. The prizes at present are two in number, the first, a gold badge valued at $100, presented by the staff of the first division, and a Ward-Burton carbine valued at $50, the gift of the officers of the First Brigade. It was expected that third and fourth prizes would be presented by the Second and Third Brigade, but up to the present no such action has been taken. This will complete the programme for to-day.

To-morrow's matches will be at 500 yards distance. The second part of the four competitions last named will first be contested, followed by the *Army and Navy Journal* match, open to regimental teams from all military organizations in the United States. Any military rifle may be used, any position; entrance fee, $1. The entries include teams from the United States Engineers, stationed at Willett's Point, N. Y., and the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, and Forty-seventh Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y. The prizes are eleven in number, and are valued at $1,025.

The next and last match will be the Gatling match, open to the teams of the National Guard. Weapon, military rifle, State model; distance, 500 yards; seven shots; any position; entrance fee, $1. The principal prize in this contest will be a Gatling gun valued at $2,000, at present held by the Seventy-ninth Regiment. The total value of the prizes is $2,275.

The tenth competition entitled the "All-comers' match," will inaugurate the proceedings on Thursday; distance, 500 and 600 yards; seven shots at each distance; any position; entrance fee, $1. Competitors making less than fourteen points at the first distance to be excluded from further competition in the match. The prizes are twelve in number, and valued at $425.

The next event will be the Press match, consisting of ten prizes, valued at $147. Representatives of newspapers or periodicals only will be allowed to compete in this match. The weapon to be used will be any military rifle; distance, 500 yards; any position; seven rounds. No entrance fee will be charged.

The consolation match will conclude the competition for the third day. As its name implies, it will be only to losers in the preceding matches; distance, 500 yards; weapon, any military rifle; any position; seven shots; entrance fee, $1. Ten prizes are offered, valued at $240.

The fourth and last day will be devoted to the "Bennett long-range championship," consisting of thirty-four prizes, valued in the aggregate at $1,000. The match will be open to all comers, who will be allowed to use any rifle not provided with a hair trigger or telescopic sights. The distances covered will be 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; any position; fifteen shots at each range; entrance fee, $2. This will probably be the most interesting contest of the meeting, as it includes all the distances covered in the recent international match. The Irish "team" have signified their intention to take part in this contest, and a number of Canadian rifle associations will also be represented. The meeting will be conducted under the direction of an executive officer, who will be designated by a tri-color badge. All members of the National Guard competing for prizes restricted to that organization will be required to appear in uniform.

The meeting opens to-day at 10 A. M. An intermission of one hour will be taken each day about noon, and the commencement and conclusion of matches will be announced by the firing of a Gatling gun.

A CANADIAN CLUB ANXIOUS TO SHOOT AGAINST THE VICTORS.

A few days since the "Ontario Rifle Club," of Hamilton, Ontario, addressed a challenge to the Irish "team" to shoot a match with them on the same conditions as those observed in the international contest. Major Leech declined to accept the challenge upon the grounds that if they accepted a challenge from one club they would be overwhelmed with invitations from other rifle associations in the Provinces, which lack of time would prevent them from accepting. Disappointed in this instance, the Ontario club yesterday sent the following challenge to the American team:

HAMILTON, Ontario, Sept. 28, 1874.

H. A. Gildersleeve, Secretary Amateur Rifle Club:

Will the American team shoot against the Ontario team at Creedmoor this week? If so, I will endeavor to take the team down.

(Signed,) J. J. MASON, President Ontario Rifle Club.

To this message Col. Gildersleeve sent the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

Mr. J. J. Mason, Hamilton, Ont.:

Creedmoor range will be occupied this week by announced matches. I shall be pleased to meet you all in the "Bennet match." The American team will not engage in another contest this year.

(Signed,) H. A. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary American Rifle Club.

THE POLICE COURT RECORDS.

SEVERAL OF THE LEDGERS AT JEFFERSON AND ESSEX MARKET COURTS STOLEN—OTHERS MUTILATED.

The records of commitments and convictions and fines imposed and collected at the various Police Courts throughout the City, and more particularly at Jefferson Market Police Court, appear, as already noted in THE TIMES, to be either carried away bodily or mutilated to such an extent as to render them absolutely useless. In the charges which Mayor Havemeyer made against John Kelly of fraudulent additions to the number of commitments by the Police Justices, he of course relied to some extent on these records to substantiate the figures which he published. With that object in view he wrote to the Chief Clerks of the several Police Courts to furnish him with the number of arraignments, commitments, and discharges during the years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1865, 1866, and 1867, these being the years of Mr. Kelly's terms of office as Sheriff. Mr. John R. Dillon, the Chief Clerk of Jefferson Market Police Court, set to work promptly to make out the required statement. He soon found that many of the books of record were altogether missing, while the covers of others were ingeniously shelved so as to appear like complete books. The fraud was discovered on taking hold of one of these dummies for the purpose of unshelving it.

The following is the result of Mr. Dillon's labors, and the exhibit puts the idea of furnishing a reliable record of convictions out of the question. Of the records of 1859 there are only to be found from Jan. 1 to Feb. 25, the balance of the year's records being missing. Of the years 1860 and 1861 not a solitary name or record of any kind could be found. In the year 1865 Justices Dodge and Ledwith presided on alternate weeks. The book of record used by Justice Dodge cannot be found, and of Justice Ledwith's proceedings there can only be found records from August to December. In 1866 the same Justice still presided. The record of convictions by Justice Dodge from Sept. 22 to Dec. 31 is all that is left of his returns, but the record of proceedings before Justice Ledwith for that year are forthcoming. In the year 1867 Justice Dodge's record is complete, while for the same year no trace whatever could be found of Justice Ledwith's decisions.

As during the above years the Justices kept separate records, and only sat every alternate week, the records which are left only represent a fortnight in each month. The leather cover of one of the books of record bears the indorsement "Justice Dodge's Record, Sept. 4, 1865 to 1867." The books are completely gutted, not a scrap of paper being left. The indorsements on the other dummy covers are obliterated beyond the possibility of being made out. No one knows when or how the records were mutilated or carried away.

At Essex Market Police Court the records of 1859, 1860, and 1861 are entirely missing. It is said they were sold for waste paper by a janitress of the building.

THE TORRINI MURDER.

ARREST OF CAROMONTI, THE ALLEGED MURDERER.

The Brooklyn detectives, aided by a private detective from New-York, have made another arrest in connection with the Torrini murder. The prisoner is Michael Caromonti, so long sought after by the Police, who claim that he is the man, or one of the men, who murdered the unfortunate Torrini on the night of the 12th of August, in Heyward street, near Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. Caromonti is a notorious counterfeiter, who many times has been in the hands of the Police. His connection with the Torrini case has already been published. Both men belonged to a gang of counterfeiters, and for the purpose of carrying on their operations hired a house on Franklin avenue. The counterfeiters were short of funds to purchase the necessary plates, and in discussing the best way of raising money Torrini, it is said, proposed to increase the number of men engaged in the nefarious enterprise, and in that way secure the necessary amount of capital. To this scheme Caromonti objected, and a dispute arose, during which Torrini threatened to inform the Police. Caromonti made threats of personal violence against Torrini, and the night previous to the murder they met and quarreled in a saloon in Oak street, New-York. On the night of the murder Caromonti went to the house of one Furache, a photographer, and asked the latter in an excited manner to examine his pockets, and see if he had any weapons. He also displayed a roll of bills. Leaving Furache's, Caromonti crossed the street to a drinking saloon, where he drank deeply, talked excitedly, and exhibited his roll of bills. The murdered man, a few hours before he was found dying from sixteen stab wounds, entered a drinking-saloon on Myrtle avenue, and incidentally exhibited a large roll of bills. Immediately after the murder Caromonti disappeared, and this circumstance, in connection with the foregoing facts gathered by the Police, fastened suspicion on him.

The search for Caromonti has never ceased since the day of the murder; meantime the Police made other arrests. Some of the men have been discharged from custody, and but two of them, named respectively San Feilpo and Mendalla, were held by the Coroner's Jury as accessories to the murder. Caromonti was arrested in Sixth street, between Third and Fourth streets, Williamsburg. He was walking with a friend at the time of his arrest, and, although he had shaved off his beard and dyed his hair, was easily recognizable by the Police from his portrait in the Rogue's Gallery. He made no resistance, and when questioned in regard to the murder replied that he had nothing to say. Last evening he was locked up in the First Precinct Station-house, and to-day will be committed to Raymond Street Jail. The Police claim to have in their possession documentary evidence, found in the house on Franklin avenue, connecting Caromonti with the murder.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

MR. MOULTON INDICTED FOR LIBEL—HE IS TO GIVE BAIL IN $20,000 TO-DAY.

The Court of Sessions Grand Jury of Kings County has found an indictment for criminal libel against Francis D. Moulton, at the instance of Miss Edna Dean Proctor, of Framingham, Mass. Miss Proctor appeared before the Grand Jury on Thursday. Her testimony was in substance a repetition of the facts embodied in the complaint upon which Miss Proctor's suit for damages against Mr. Moulton is founded. The substance of that complaint has already been published in THE TIMES. On Saturday the Grand Jury found a true bill against Mr. Moulton, and yesterday morning he was notified to appear at the District Attorney's office and give bail. He received the notification at his house in Remsen street, while in conversation with Theodore Tilton. Tilton and Moulton went at once to the District Attorney's office. Moulton was informed that $20,000 bail would be required, and was given until to-morrow to find the necessary sureties. Mr. Moulton will probably give bail to-day. The indictment contains two counts, and covers about twenty pages of foolscap, made up mostly of legal verbiage. In the technical language of the indictment, Moulton is charged with "provoking Miss Proctor's friends to a breach of the peace," by publishing concerning her false and scandalous statements. The alleged facts are unfit for publication, but might be given in less than a dozen lines. Criminal libel is known to the law as a misdemeanor, and punishable in case of conviction by a fine and imprisonment, or both—the period of imprisonment not to exceed one year, and the fine not to exceed $250.

A FIREMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a truck load of tar, owned by Thomas New, patent roofer, of No. 32 John street, took fire in the yard of the premises, No. 540 East Seventeenth street, and was destroyed, causing a loss of $50. While Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 was proceeding to the fire the truck was upset while turning the corner at Third avenue and Seventeenth street, and Thomas Henry, the foreman, was thrown against the curbstone and seriously injured.

DEATHS ON VANDERBILT'S RAILROAD.

At 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning, Patrick Carroll, aged thirty-eight, of One Hundred and Thirty-first street and Broadway, while walking on the Fourth Avenue Railroad track, at One Hundred and Twenty-third street, was struck by a down train of the Harlem Railroad, and instantly killed. Deceased leaves a wife and three children. His body was sent to the Morgue. Gustave Marins, aged nineteen, of No. 120 Greene street, while attempting to cross the New-Haven Railroad track, yesterday, was struck by a locomotive, and instantly killed. These cases make an aggregate of ninety-seven deaths on Vanderbilt's track during the past year.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, John Ryan pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Melvin F. Hayner, who was convicted of forgery, was sentenced to five years in State Prison, after a motion for a new trial had been denied by the court. ....John Yetter and John C. Burnell, Jr., jointly indicted with Charles Wells and Frank Purley for the larceny of fifty dozen handkerchiefs from the store of John McNeill, No. 83 Spruce street, on the 3d of September, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for three years.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on Thursday.

The reading-room of the Cooper Union will be reopened to the public on and after Sunday next.

William H. Edgewater, aged fourteen years, died of pyæmia at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday.

Mr. C. F. Smith, of the firm of Hobart, Smith & Co. was elected a member of the Cotton Exchange yesterday.

The Executive Committee of the New-York State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, will meet at the Astor House at 10 A. M. to-day.

Mary McCoy, of No. 89 West Eleventh street, was fatally injured by being run over by a railway car at the Grand Central depot last night.

An unknown man was found insensible at Greenwich and North Moore streets, yesterday, and died on his way to the Fifth Precinct Station.

The American Institute Fair continues to attract a large number of visitors daily. All the departments of the interesting exhibition are now complete.

The Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library held a meeting last evening, and decided not to reopen the reading-room on Sundays for the present.

At the meeting of the New-York Medico-Legal Society, on Wednesday evening, Meredith Clymer, M. D., will read a paper entitled "The Psychology of Criminals."

The first grand reception of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Campaign Club, of Yorkville and Harlem, took place yesterday afternoon at Bellevue Park, foot of Eightieth street, East River.

The following were the arrivals at Castle Garden yesterday: Batavia, 292; City of Chester, 669; State of Georgia, 61; Hermann, 278; Idaho, 170; Oceanic, 343; Egypt, 282; and Deutschland, 156.

The ninth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of this State will be held at Syracuse, opening on Thursday evening, Oct. 15, and closing on the following Sunday evening.

Chamberlain Lane makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury, Sept. 19, $3,880,274 50; receipts last week, $2,004,048 23; payments, $2,256,590 94; amount on hand, Sept. 26, $3,627,731 79.

The Pacific Mail steam-ship Japan arrived at Yokohama Sept. 23 from San Francisco, and will sail again for San Francisco on the 28th with full cargo. The steam-ship Arizona arrived at Panama from San Francisco on the 24th.

The schools of the National Academy of Design will be opened on Thursday of this week, Oct. 1, and continue day and evening till next June. This does not include the "Antique" branch, the opening of which is delayed till Monday, the 8th prox.

The report that Hon. Richard O'Gorman had received a telegram from Albany to the effect that the Court of Appeals had decided in favor of the old Police Justices is untrue. No such information has been received at the office of Mr. O'Gorman.

Yesterday morning John Walsh, a laborer, forty-five years old, residing in Ninetieth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, fell from the third floor, to the cellar of the new building, No. 151 Reade street, and was instantly killed.

The Inspector of the Bureau of Building Statistics reports for the past week: New buildings proposed, (plans submitted,) twenty-nine; estimated cost $361,900; number of buildings for alteration, twenty-two; estimated cost, $36,775; total estimated cost, $398,675.

President Grant, accompanied by Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Gen. Fry, Gen. Green, Ex-Gov. Hawley, and Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., visited the Park Theatre last evening. They occupied the two lower left-hand boxes, and as they entered, the orchestra struck "Hail Columbia," and when the President was recognized by the audience there was general applause.

Thomas H. Cochran, who gave his occupation as a real estate agent, was arrested by Detective Fields, of the Central Office yesterday on two charges one of forging a check for $480 on the Brooklyn City Bank, and the other for hiring a piano worth $500 from Ernest Gabler, of No. 220 East Twenty-second street, and selling it at Johnson's auction room in Nassau street.

The lecture introductory to the regular Winter session of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York will be given in the College Building, No. 426 East Twenty-sixth street, this evening at 8 o'clock, by Prof. John C. Draper, M. D., LL.D. Subject: "The Relation of Chemistry to Medicine."

The total of anthracite coal marketed, for the week ending on the 19th instant, amounted to 406,530 tons, and for the coal year 13,017,328 tons, against 14,224,937 tons to corresponding time last year, being a decrease of 1,207,669 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 72,921 tons, and for the year 2,371,609 tons.

John Kelly, alias Finnessey, a car thief, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Sherwood, at the Yorkville Police Court, for stealing a gold watch, valued at $130, from James Fay, of No. 204 East Fifty-first street. The theft took place on a Second avenue car on Sunday evening. The watch was found in the possession of the prisoner.

On Sunday afternoon Police Officer No. 2,261, at the risk of his personal safety, succeeded in arresting the flight of a runaway horse attached to a buggy, in which two boys were riding. The animal was dashing at mad speed toward Madison square, which at the time was crowded with women and children. The officer's courage was much commended.

A mass-meeting was held at Cooper Institute, last night, under the auspices of the Irish National Organization of Fenian Brotherhood, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Fenian Convention recently held in this City. The meeting was well attended, and presided over by O'Donovan Rossa. Several speeches were made by prominent members of the brotherhood, and resolutions adopted indorsing the action of the convention.

Cornelius Brennan, a young man residing in Sixty-third street, a bell-hanger by occupation, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Sherwood, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of threatening to take the lives of his mother and brother. It appearing that the prisoner was insane on the subject of perpetual motion, the Judge committed him to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for medical examination.

Coroner Woltman held inquests yesterday in two old cases, supposed to have been hydrophobia. In one case, that of William McGinness, aged six years, of No. 62 Essex street, bitten by a dog on the 25th of May last, and who died in Bellevue Hospital, the jury rendered a verdict of death from hydrophobia. In the other case, that of Roderick Entwistle, a compositor, of No. 12 Bedford street, the jury rendered a verdict that he died from lyssophobia.

The funeral of Lieut. Charles F. De Borst, of the Seventy-first Regiment, took place from Dr. Adams' church, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street, yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Hall, Chaplain of the regiment, preached the funeral sermon, and the remains were taken to the Lutheran Cemetery for burial. Companies F and G of the Seventy-first acted as escort, and the members of the team who are to shoot at Creedmoor acted as pall-bearers.

Among the representatives from this City to the National Convention of Engineers to be held at St. Louis on the 5th of October are President Perley, of the Board of Fire Commissioners; Eli Bates, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; Superintendent Wilson, of the Fire Patrol; a committee from the New-York Board of Underwriters, and Gen. Shaler, who goes via Chicago, where he will superintend the reorganization of the department of that city. The President of the convention will be J. S. Damrell, Esq., Ex-Chief of the Fire Department of Boston.

BROOKLYN.

The first-class war steamer Tennessee, which is at present undergoing repairs at the Navy-yard, is expected to leave for China in May.

In the City Court, yesterday, Judge McCue denied the application of the proprietors of the Tivoli Garden for a permanent injunction against the Board of Excise, and dissolved the temporary injunction.

Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, General Term, the appeal of Rev. Tunis Titus Kendrick, brought under an injunction against his preaching in the Grand Street M. E. Church, was dismissed yesterday morning. The appellant did not appear in court.

John Mearse, of Navy street, who was found lying in Water street a few nights since with a fractured skull, died yesterday morning at the City Hospital. How he came by the injury has not been ascertained by the Police.

A number of distinguished soldiers who served through the late war, will be mustered in and initiated at the next regular meeting of Post Rankin No. 10 G. A. R., to be held at the head-quarters, corner of Court and Schermerhorn street, on Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The report published in a morning paper of yesterday to the effect that another Congregational Council was about to be called for the purpose of trying Mr. Beecher, has been pronounced entirely without foundation by several prominent Congregational clergymen.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A young German, named Gustave Mauns, of New-York, aged nineteen years, while returning from Jerome Park, where he had been in employment, was struck by a train of the New-Haven Railroad yesterday and instantly killed.

The ladies connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Katonah have paid to the Trustees $1,500, the whole amount subscribed by them last Spring for their new church building. The new house of worship is in process of construction, and will be completed some time in December next.

An explosion occurred in Mr. Jordan L. Mott's iron foundry, at Mott Haven, yesterday, which forced out the bottom of one furnace and damaged two others, allowing the escape of from ten to fifteen tons of red hot metal, and creating the greatest consternation in the establishment. Fortunately no person was injured. The damage done is estimated at about $2,500.

Mrs. Hall, a resident of Jerusalem, a small settlement in the township of New-Rochelle, was accidentally drowned on Sunday afternoon while crossing a neck of land leading to Premium Point House in a carriage. The road was flooded by a high tide at the time of the accident. The lady was accompanied by two children, both of whom were rescued by a young man named Charles Shultz.

LONG ISLAND.

The Suffolk County Sabbath-School Association will hold its regular meeting at Port Jefferson on the 27th and 28th of October.

A serious error is found to exist in the Permanent-grade Map act for the village of Flushing, passed by the last Legislature. It was the intention of the act, as passed by the Trustees, to make the grades permanent, no change being possible excepting by special act of the Legislature, and the act was carefully worded to that effect. It is now found, however, that a certified copy of the act, as returned to the Trustees, gives the board the right to alter or amend the act at pleasure. Somebody, it is alleged, has taken an unwarrantable liberty in changing the wording of the act, thus practically rendering it of no value.

STATEN ISLAND.

Efforts are being made to run the ferry-boats half-hourly between New-York and the island.

Some of the Stapleton beer-brewers recently offered to supply the labor necessary for paving Gore street with stone, provided the Trustees would supply the stone. The offer has been accepted.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $11,211 61 in taxes and assessments last week.

A strange kind of disease, which is almost invariably attended with fatal results, has broken out among the cows on Jersey City Heights.

Grimes, against whom suspicion points as the murderer of Alfred Mahon, gave himself up to the authorities of Morristown, yesterday.

The Managers of the Industrial Exhibition of Newark have set apart Thursday next for the entertainment of the members of the New-Jersey State Press.

While discharging a pistol in one of the scenes at the Opera-house, Newark, on Saturday evening, Miss Annie Mack, one of the actresses, shot her hand, injuring it severely.

John M. Ross, a German laborer, brought to Morristown, yesterday, from Suckasunny, for assaulting his wife, committed suicide in a cell by hanging himself with a neck-handkerchief.

William H. Parsill, of Milburn, took a friendless and homeless lad into his house a few days ago. On Sunday the ungrateful lad stole a quantity of clothing and some money from his benefactor, and then left.

In the Passaic County Court of Sessions, at Paterson, yesterday, Max Boehm, convicted of having received stolen goods in the shape of "fish-plates," taken from the Erie Railway, was fined $50 and costs.

Yesterday afternoon an old lady named Williams, who resided at No. 94 Wayne street, Jersey City, fell from the back parlor into the area, about ten feet, sustaining a fracture of the skull and dislocation of the neck, from which she died almost instantly. Deceased was about sixty years old.

A Newark broker named William S. Cannon was arrested in that City yesterday, for misappropriation of funds. W. T. Crane, of Arlington street, alleges that he intrusted three notes, for about $700 in all, to Cannon, and that the latter having negotiated them, appropriated the moneys to his own use.

The work of laying the tracks of the Jersey City and Albany Railroad, between Tappen and Haverstraw, is being rapidly prosecuted, and will be completed in a short time. On Saturday the corporate authorities of Haverstraw proceeded to the office of Delos E. Culver, in Jersey City, and paid over to the officers of the railroad, $86,000 in bonds of the village, which had been voted by the citizens to aid in the construction of the road. The bonds will be immediately sold and invested in rails.

Henry Springhorne, an ex-Police Officer of Newark, committed suicide yesterday morning, by hanging himself, at his residence, No. 540 Market street. Deceased kept a saloon at that place, and had been drinking freely for a few weeks past. As he did not make his appearance in the saloon at his usual hour yesterday morning, a woman living in the house went to call him. Receiving no response, she tried to push open the door, but found the sofa placed against it. She finally succeeded in gaining an entrance, and was horrified at finding Springhorne hanging from a shelf in the closet, and quite dead. Deceased was about forty-five years old, and has a divorced wife living in Paterson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Deutschland, from Bremen.—Mrs. Emilie Rossmaessler, Mrs. Lydia Bock and family, Edgar Vitsthum, Richard Thiele, Dr. Chas. Zoller, Wm. M. Lange and wife, Edward Rawson, F. G. Renner, Mrs. Vogel, Miss Vogel, Mrs. Schellkopp and child, Miss De Moelder, Mrs. Madelina Scheffler, Mrs. Louise Martin, B. J. Leaking, G. Moads, Miss Elise Bierschenk, Miss Louise Neutze, Fr. Stengle, Miss Christina Bossardt, Herm. Von Hagel, Wm. Staats, Otto Stierlin, Miss Amalie Weiss, Miss Louise Krug, Nicl. Rennert and wife, Mrs. Dr. Steck, Mrs. Wilhmne, Winkelbach, Miss Sophie Winkelbach, Mrs. S. Pietz and children, Miss Fr. Loy, Abr. Dee, Alfred Grand, Morann Salumento, Joseph Diehl, Anton Moeldens.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz.—T. Rowse, T. M. Gales, E. Robin and child, G. D. Cano, V. M. Vigil, H. Haley, Miss P. Leveque, F. P. Weed, C. H. Jones, G. D. Ayroa, M. Block, J. A. Losa, Mrs. C. Townsend and daughter, R. Gonzales, R. Muriedas.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.—Miss McKay, Rev. J. T. Smith, wife, and son, Miss Clary, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Morewood and four children, Fred. Kirhale, Rev. Mr. Dunham, A. Van Cortlandt, P. J. M. Van Cortlandt, Mr. Hourist, W. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Mass, Mrs. Hine, Miss Tonkin, Mrs. Jenkins, Master H. Gibson, Mr. Hemsteet, Mr. Williams, Mr. Bayne.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, from Savannah.—O. L. F. Browne, L. Strait, J. L. Strait, Mrs. Fairbrother, daughter, and infant, J. C. Turner, A. Nichols, William Strait, C. Riche.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:54 | Sun sets.....5:46 | Moon rises..8:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:13 | Gov. Island.10:47 | Hell Gate.12:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Sept. 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, J. F. Ames; Erin, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Hohenstauffen, (Ger.,) Franke, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Glamorgan, Laybourne, Cardiff, A. Baxter & Co.; Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; City of Brussels, Leitch, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Clark & Seamen; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, R. Lowden; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Colon, Dow, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, James Hand; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Celtic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool, R. J. Cortis; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, J. W. Quintard.

Ship Marcia C. Day, Chase, New-Orleans, R. A. Drummond & Co.

Barks Benedetto, Caflero, Civita Vecchia, Funch, Edye & Co.; Tjoms, (Norw.,) Reed, Liverpool or Birkenhead, Tetens & Bockmann; Ocean Belle, (Br.,) Jarvis, London, George F. Bulley; C. E. Jayne, Hawkins, Galveston, W. C. Adams & Co.; Kong Eystein, (Norw.,) Ericksen, Charleston, Funch, Edye & Co.; Emerald, (Norw.,) Berg La Rochelle, Funch, Edye & Co.; Askry, (Norw.,) Marcussen, Stockholm, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lorens Hansen, (Ger.,) Tillwitz, Dublin, Theodore Kuger; Pallas, (Russ.,) Niska, Arica, Tetens & Bockman; Riccardo III., (Ital.,) Castellane, Leghorn, J. C. Seager; Albina, Dagget, Savannah, Thos. Dunham's Nephews; Hombossand, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Romance, (Br.,) Toye, Marseilles, H. J. De Wolfe & Co.

Brigs Santa Maria Vecchia, Spignese, (Ital.,) Gibraltar, Malta, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mary Knowlton, McKee, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray Jr.; Osseo, Lowery, Dunedin and Wellington, Miller & Quereau; Village Belle, (Br.,) Hollis, Bermuda, Darrell & Co.; Lily, (Br.,) Ryan, Sydney, C. B., C. B. Swain & Son; Amelia, (Br.,) Deal, Brunswick, Ga., Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Delaney, Delaney, Hartford, C. H. Low; Ring Dove, Swain, Margaret's Bay, Jed Frye & Co.; Mary A. Witham, Austin, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray; Marguerite, (Fr.,) Bonas, St. Pierre, H. A. Swan & Son; Georgietta Lawrence, Chapman, Campeachy and Laguna, J. W. Wilson & Co.; Carrie, (Br.,) Bonnell, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Hannah Coomer, King, Jacmel and a market, B. J. Wenberg; S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Haziston, Rogers, Boston, master; Newport, (Br.,) Miller, Halifax, C. W. Bertaux; A. B. Gardiner, Turner, Brunswick, Warren Ray; Ulrica R. Smith, Smith, Jacksonville, Warren Ray; L. R. Steere, Hutchins, Key West and Pensacola, Benner & Pinckney; Idabella, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Louisa Frazier, Crawford, Georgetown, D. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Mary A. Holt, Higgins, Tonala, Mexico, B. F. Metcalf & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston Sept. 19, and Key West 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Deutschland, (Ger.,) Ludewigs, Bremen Sept. 13, and Havre 16th, with mdse. and 45 cabin and 154 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Sept. 27, lat. 40 40, lon. 69 70, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, Vera Cruz Sept. 16, and Havana 23d, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyer, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Stevens, Galveston Sept. 20, via Key West 23d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Sept. 24, 15 miles S. E. of Cape Florida, exchanged signals with steam-ship United States bound S.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Symons, Bristol Sept. 14, with mdse. and 15 passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Sept. 16, lat. 50 50, lon. 14 35, passed a ship steering S. W., showing signal letters J. L. H. P.

Steam-ship George Washington, Whitehead, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Richmond, Reed, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Sterling, (of Bath,) Baker, Havre 27 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. On the first part of the passage had constant heavy westerly winds, with head sea; since crossing the Banks, easterly winds and fine weather. Sept. 19, lat. 45, lon. 39, passed steam-ship England, bound E.; 22d, lat. 49, lon. 46, bark Live Oak, (Br.,) bound E.; 23d, saw schr. G. G. Kidder, fishing.

Ship William Tapscott, Morgan, London 35 ds., with mdse., &c., to Tapscott Bros.

Ship Liverpool, Lambert, London Aug. 20, and 36 ds. from the Isle of Wight, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Henry Kane, seaman, a native of Brooklyn, died Sept. 19 and was buried at sea.

Brig Johanna, Elwood, Marseilles 50 ds., with mdse. to Hand & Swan. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 16.

Brig L. F. Munson, (of East Machias,) Munson, Malaga 36 ds., with licorice-root to F. Talbot & Co. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 18; Sept. 27, Peter Fitzgerald, Second Mate, a native of Yarmouth, N. S., twenty-four years of age, fell from the forecastle rail overboard and was lost; Sept. 7, lat. 39 45, lon. 29 13, passed brig J. L. Boman, standing E. S. E.

Brig Nellie Husted, Green, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Memphis, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Foley, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Marianna III., (Port.,) Santos, Lisbon 39 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Amsinck & Co.

Bark Floke, (Norw.,) Michelsen, Amsterdam 40 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Incorrectly reported 27th.

Bark Carl Johann, (Norw.,) Ocklund, Waterford 37 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Anna and Bertha, (Ger.,) Hoesert, Barrow 54 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Meteor, (Norw.,) Van Kervel, Gottenburg 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, St. Pierre 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Breidablik, (Norw.,) Neilsen, from Dunkirk, arr. Aug. 20, and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders. Was towed to the City this P. M.

Bark Brunswick, Hutchinson, Portland, for Buenos Ayres, anchored at Sandy Hook for a harbor.

Bark Fanny, (Ital.,) Cordelia, Hull 50 ds., in ballast, to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Ibis, Randall, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Tupper & Beattie.

Bark James E. Brett, Gibson, Koenigsberg 50 ds., in ballast, to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Dampier, (Aus.,) Percich, Newry 33 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Industry, (Aus.,) Sardich, London 40 ds., in ballast, to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Nanny, (Swed.,) Jansen, Bremen 31 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Maria Aste, (Ital.,) Olivari, Limerick 38 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Lady Elizabeth, (of Sunderland,) Cobbett, Manila 140 ds., with hemp and sugar to Arkell, Tufts & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 30, St. Helena Aug. 16, and crossed the equator 29th, in lon. 35; had four days of strong westerly gales off the Cape; since moderate weather.

Bark Germania, (German,) Cheever, Hamburg 45 ds., with mdse to Hermann Koop & Co.

Bark Neversink, Jarvis, Stettin 50 ds., with cement and empty barrels to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Ellisef, (Norw.,) Hande, Dunkirk 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Triumph, (Norw.,) Stiansen, Dublin 40 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Appia, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Rotterdam 40 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Auguste and Maria, (Ger.,) Grantz, Gloucester 58 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Vesta, (Norw.,) Grunde, Amsterdam 40 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Victoria, (Norw.,) Johansen, Liverpool 36 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Goethe, (Ger.,) Steenken, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co.

Bark Maggie Horton, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brown, Leghorn 62 ds., with mdse. to Fabbricotti Bros.—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 16; Sept. 20, lat. 29 11, lon. 62 12, spoke brig Havana, hence for Rio Janetro.

Schr. Adelia, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Le Cain, Port Spain, Trinidad, 21 ds., with pitch to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. R. Hastings, Holton, Virginia.

Schr. Josephine B. Knowles, (of Addison,) Wass, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 250 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Eliza B. Beard, Lewis, of and 8 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. L. and M. Knowles, Dinsmore, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Crisis, Bowen, Virginia.

Schr. Dennie, Hastings, Virginia.

Schr. Geo. D. Loud, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Hull, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Allie Oakes, Pilsbury, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. Storm-Child, Redmon, Greenport.

Schr. Earl, Cunningham, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sam Weller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Matanzas, Eaton, Salem.

Schr. Tantamount, Pendleton, Salem.

Schr. Paragon, Jones, Salem.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Dearborn, Newport.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Philbrook, Newport.

Schr. M. P. King, Jarvis, Newport.

Schr. A. J. Boardman, Dix, Newport.

Schr. Oregon, Brown, Newport.

Schr. J. H. Dusenbury, Hill, Virginia.

Schr. J. B. Allen, Davis, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Joseph Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wreath, Foss, Franklin, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Elm City, Kidd, New-Bedford.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Clifford, Providence.

Schr. Treasure, Taylor, Providence.

Schr. W. M. Gesner, Egbert, Providence.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrill, Providence.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walters, Providence.

Schr. Expedite, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Crockford, Hatch, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Volant, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Mitchell, Bangor, with lumber to Watrous & Wilson.

Schr. Z. Taylor, Hill, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vapor, Martin, Fall River.

Schr. Surf, Warwick, Fall River.

Schr. Uncas, Hoyt, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Old Zack, Beebe, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Smith, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ripple, Bartlett, Hartford.

Schr. A. W. Parker, Dean, Somerset.

Schr. Billow, Sprague, Somerset.

Schr. Hattie Haskell, Hewett, San Blas 17 ds., with cocoanuts to Owen Brennan—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had light winds and fine weather; Sept. 19, during a thunder squall, was struck by lightning, carrying away foretopmast, and, going down the mast, tore away six deck planks, knocked down the second mate, and passed away through the hawse-pipe.

Schr. Sea Lark, (of Lubec,) Pike, Dorchester, N. B., 7 ds., with building stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. (Incorrectly reported 27th.)

Schr. Baltimore, Francis, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Parker, Kelly, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lookout, Fly, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. William Stevens, Rogers, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Ontario, Colwell, Calais, with lumber to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Frank Maria, Treworgy, Franklin, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. J. H. Chaffee, Crowell, Wareham.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. John Mayer, Sprague, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Post Boy, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Boston.

Schr. Transit, Rockett, Boston.

Schr. S. P. Hall, Nash, Boston.

Schr. Florella, Smith, Boston.

Schr. S. E. Malden, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. E. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton.

Schr. J. W. Brill, Pierce, Taunton.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, ——, Plymouth.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Chapman, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Patron, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. A. C. Noyce, Baker, Warren, R. I.

Schr. L. O. Forster, Kelly, Dennis.

SAILED—Bark Ocean Belle, for London.

WIND—Sundown, light, S.; cloudy and hazy off shore.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 28.—Arr. steamers John S. Hopkins, from Boston; Wm. Kennedy, from Providence; T. J. Cochran, from Newbern; Benj. Meinder, from Plymouth, N. C. Bark Prudentia, from Dunkirk. Below, bark Traveler, from Rio.

Cld. steamers Saragossa, for Savannah; John W. Garrett, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia. Barks Otavia, for Queenstown; India, for Londonderry; Ellen Stevens, for West Indies; St. Mary, for Hoboken. Brig Harry, for West Indies. Schr. James H. Hoyt, for New-Haven.

Sld. steamer Wm. Lawrence, for Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—Arr., 27th, barks Roving Sailor, Bryant, from Leghorn; Lotus, (Br.,) Currie, from London.

Arr. 28th, steamers Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, from Liverpool; Carroll, Wright, from Halifax; Linda, (Br.,) Clements, from Yarmouth, N. S.; William Crane, Howes, from Baltimore; Roman, Crowell, from Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, from New-York; ship Kentuckian, Arthur, from Liverpool; barks S. S. Hale, Matthews, from Rosario; Domenico, Otarian, Galato, from Catania; brig Manotee, (Br.,) Page, from Barbados; schrs. Ned Sumpter, Pinkham, from Raritan; E. B. Emory, Wycks; R. R. Shannon, Dilks; Charles B. Paige, Grace; Richard Vaux, Robinson, and Maurice Walsh, Burge, from Philadelphia.

Arr. this P. M., steamer Siberia, (Br.,) Harrison, from Liverpool. Schrs. Horace Moody, Hand, from Alexandria; Elizabeth Magee, Magee, Lottie, Senders, G. F. Pomeroy, Buyant, Hattie Paige, Haley, Hugh Straw, Straw, John S. Lee, Vangilder, and Lucy K. Coggswell, Lee, from Philadelphia; M. L. Varney, Eastman, from South Amboy; Boston, Bickersen, from Rondout; Martha the Weeks, White, from do.

Cld. steamers Hecla, (Br.,) McKay, for Liverpool; Nereus, Bearse, for New-York; ship William Wilcox, Crocker, for St. John, N. B.; bark Harriet F. Hussey, Rairden, for Galveston; schr. Altoona, Fitzgerald, for Wilmington, N. C.

Sld. steamer Reading.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 28.—Arr. bark Hermanos, from Montevideo, for orders; brigs Mississippi, from Baltimore, for Demerara; Maria [illegible], from Rio, for orders; bark Traveler, from Rio, for orders.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 28.—Sailed steam-ship State of Texas, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 28.—Arr. ship Lizzie Moses, from Antwerp, for orders; an American ship standing in, the latter apparently for orders.

Passed up steamer Catharine Whiting, from Providence; Russian bark [illegible], from Boston; [illegible] Bath; J. B. Anderson, from Hingham; Ponsedale, from Narragansett Pier; Mary Amsden, from Bath; E. H. Furber, from Boston; Florence Howell, from Newburyport; George Gliddon Jewitt, from St. Johns, N. B.; Montana, from Bath. An unknown bark is off Reedy Island, coming up.

In the Roads, brig William Robinson, from Richmond, for Trieste; schrs. Sue W. Townsend, from Richmond, for New-York; Julia T. Willett, from Richmond, for New-York; T. P. Bridges, for Rappahannock; Charles Moore, from Richmond, for the Potomac.

Passed in for Norfolk, schr. Maggie E. Gray, from Baltimore.

Passed out, ship Grey Eagle, from Baltimore, for Rio; brig Potomac, for Demerara.

A north-east storm prevails.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 28.—Ship Arsilia, barkentine Mary McKee, brig Tally Ho, schr. Horbeson Hickman, and about 20 other vessels, are here outward bound.

Arr. ship Lizzie Moses, for orders.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—Cleared steam-ship Vanguard, for Liverpool.

Arr. at the Passes, steam-ship State of Alabama, from Liverpool.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Sept. 28.—Passed up, steamers Alliance, from Richmond; Panther, from Newburyport; Vindicator, from New-York; brig Ellen P. Stewart, from Caibarien; schrs. Vashti, J. B. Austin, J. L. Bimer, T. Sinnickson, Mary Haley, R. W. Trull, C. P. Stickney, Calvin E. Harris, J. J. Spencer, and Mary D. Haskell, from Boston; John D. Ingraham, from Haddam; Kate D. Rich, from Bath; Bonny Boat, from Providence; Stephen Bennet, from Charleston.

Passed down, steamers Leopard, for New-Bedford; Williamsport, for Boston; Virginia, for Norfolk; ship Arsella, for Antwerp; bark Karnak, for Belfast; brigs Wm. McKean, for Barbados; Long Reach, for Boston; schrs. Robert J. Leonard, for St. John, N. B.; R. T. Cottingham, Twenty-one Friends, J. W. Allen, and Thomas Clyde, for Boston; Charles A. Coulomb, for Portland; Katie Turner, for Wilmington, N. C.

Afternoon—Passed up bark Alibi, (Br.,) Ivigtut; schrs. Thomas Borden, Fall River; Mary G. Collins, Boston; H. E. Carson, do.; B. C. Terry, Portsmouth; Sarah A. Hoffman.

Passed down brig Prentis Hobbs, Bangor; schrs. Julian Wilson, New-Bedford; Sofie Wilson, Boston; Joseph Maxfield, do.; John C. Cottingham, do.; William Wiler, do.; J. W. Harg, Oregon Mills, N. C.

Schr. Nellie Treat, for Boston, sld. yesterday morning.

Schr. Katie S. Turner, for Wilmington, N. C., got under way this afternoon, and proceeded down.

U. S. revenue steamer Hamilton passed up.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Sept. 28.—The steam-barge Abercorn, which went ashore at Morgan Point, has been got off without damage.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 28.—Cld. bark Greyhound, for Boston; brig Typhon, for Gottenberg; schrs. Maggie Cain, for Bath; W. Walton, for Medford; A. P. Nowell, for New-Bedford; Isabel Alberto, for Fall River; W. Wiler, for Charleston; Electa Bailey, for Boston; E. H. Potter, for do.; L. S. Levering, for do.; Twenty-one Friends, for do.; M. E. Rockhill, for Providence; James Magee, for Georgetown; steamers E. Chamberlain, for Annapolis; Rattlesnake, for Boston; schr. Index, for Savannah.

Arr. steamer Hercules, from Boston; barks Onni, from Dunkirk, via Sandy Hook; Alibi, from Ivigtut; schrs. S. Warren, from James River; Reading Railroad No. 77, from Mattapony River; Sarah Bennett, from Charleston; Mary E. Amsden, from Kennebec River; Helen Sharp, from do.; W. Walton, from Boston; J. W. Hilton, from Elizabeth City, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Forsyth, from Liverpool, arr. at an early hour this A. M., reports: Sept. 24, lat. 45 31, lon. 50 29, passed a German bark, bound W., showing signal letters Q B F P; 26th, lat. 42 06, lon. 63 34, passed a German steamer bound W., showing signal letters R D F H; 27th, 9 to 10 A. M., 185 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed an Anchor, an Inman, a White Star and a Cunard steamer, bound E.; same day, 90 miles from Sandy Hook, passed a bark bound W., showing signal letters M F H P. The Idaho brings 31 cabin and 170 steerage passengers.

Bark Gerda, (Norw.,) Olsen, from Antwerp, which arr. 21st inst. and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, towed to the City morning of the 28th.

The bark Macchiavelli, (Ital.,) from Limerick, arr. 27th, is consigned to J. C. Seager, not as before.

The bark Omega, (Ital.,) from Catania, arr. 26th, is consigned to J. C. Seager, not as before.

Ship Garibaldi, (Norw.,) Hoyer, from Amsterdam, which arr. 26th, has been ordered to Charleston to load for Liverpool or the Continent.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 28.—The yacht Palmer, of New-York, arr. here to-day from Labrador en route for New-York.

The steamer St. Lawrence, from London, arr. here last night. After discharging freight she will proceed to Montreal.

The steamer Alhambra arr. yesterday afternoon from Boston. She was delayed by a fog.

The steamer Northern, which put in here some days ago, leaky, from Quebec, for London, will go on the marine railway at Dartmouth for repairs.

EUROPEAN SHIP NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Sld. for the United States, Delia, Alex. Marshall, Freeman Dennis, Aphrodite, Jacob A. Stamler, Halcyon, Jason, Galathea, Virginia L. Stafford, and Trenmore.

Arr. out off the 26th inst. Preciosa, Svalen, Atalanta, Vick and Mohane, and Pan.

Arr. out on the 28th inst. Rio de la Plata and La Gracie.

Also arr. out Lady Selborne, Alianza, Saffo, Dolores, Pelayo, Faraoni, Kochabe, Arethusa, Michelino, Tommosa, Pasquale, Agello, and Walde.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The White Star Line steam-ship Belgic, Capt. Metcalf, from New-York, Sept. 11, for this port, passed the Signal at 11 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 28.—The White Star Line steam-ship Britannic, Capt. Thompson, from New-York Sept. 19, for Liverpool, reached here at noon to-day and shortly after proceeded.

MOVILLE, Sept. 28.—The Anchor Line steamship Australia, Capt. McKay, from New-York Sept. 16, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

The Allan Line steam-ship Peruvian, Capt. Waite, from Quebec Sept. 18, for Liverpool, arr. in this harbor to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—The Royal Mail Line steam-ship Cuba, Capt. Martyn, from New-York, Sept. 16, arr. here at 4 P. M. yesterday.

The steam-ship Atlas, Capt. Hoseason, of the same line, from Boston Sept. 15, reached here at 10 P. M. Saturday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 28.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Hohenzollern, Capt. Nordenholdt, from New-York, Sept. 16, for Bremen, touched here to-day.

GLASGOW, Sept. 28.—The State Line steam-ship State of Virginia, Capt. Moodie, from New-York, Sept. 16, reached here this morning.

BREST, Sept. 28.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship St. Laurent sailed on Saturday for New-York.

Aitken, Son & Co.,

Broadway and 18th st.

MILLINERY OPENING

AND

EXHIBITION

OF

Imported Novelties,

Thursday, Oct. 1.

FINE ELECTRO SILVER PLATE,

Manufactured by

THE

Meriden Britannia Co.,

No. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.

First Premium Awarded by the American Institute 1873.

FOR

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

EXTRACT FROM JUDGES' REPORT.

"We consider the Goods made by this Company to be by far the best made in this country, and, we believe, in the world. They are faultless in construction and finish."

NO POSTPONEMENT UNDER THIS PLAN.

$20

will buy a First Mortgage Premium Bond of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New-York, authorized by special Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York.

Every one will here find a safe investment with guaranteed interest, and the additional opportunity of obtaining a very large sum of money. It is the most perfect system of Finance now in use. In no case can a Bondholder receive less than $21.

Every bond purchased previous to Oct. 5 will participate in the Second Series Drawing, to be held on Monday, Oct. 5, 1874, at Steinway Hall, at 4:30 P. M. Address for Bonds, circulars, and full information,

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.

Financial Agents, No. 23 Park Row, New-York.

(Post Office Drawer, No. 29.)

BROOKS BROTHERS,

BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND ST.

Ready-Made and Custom

CLOTHING.

New Fall Styles, Fancy Checks,

English and French Suitings, &c.

ALSO

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN ST.,

UP STAIRS,

will sell for the next sixty days, at retail, a particular line of their extensive stock of

STERLING SILVER-WARE

OF A

SPECIAL MANUFACTURE,

AT MUCH

BELOW MARKET PRICES.

Lambrequins,

Lace Curtains, &c.,

SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to close the Retail Trade.

G. L. KELTY & CO.,

No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.

BOYNTON'S

BRICK SET AND PORTABLE

GAS-TIGHT FURNACES,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HEATING

Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c.

Are unequaled for POWER, DURABILITY, ECONOMY and FREEDOM FROM GASES.

"OUR FAVORITE," Elevated Double Oven Hot Closet Range;

"STANDARD," Elevated Double Oven Hot Closet Heating and Cooking Range;

"PROGRESSIVE" Low Double Oven Range;

"CABINET" and "BOYNTON" Portable Hot Closet Range;

HOTEL and RESTAURANT DOUBLE OVEN RANGES, are the most efficient Ranges in market.

"NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-Place Heaters, the most powerful in use.

HEATING, COOKING, and LAUNDRY STOVES. Manufactured by RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 234 Water st., N. Y. Call and examine or send for circulars.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM

EVERDELL'S SONS,

NO. 104 FULTON ST.

WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS invite parties wanting fine STATIONERY to examine their elegant stock of NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, CARDS, &c., approved styles, 10 per cent. lower than any house in the City; their facilities for fine work being unequaled, as the work is done entirely on the premises, and under their personal supervision.

Call and compare prices, &c., before placing your orders.

A JET CUIRASS,

Just received from the celebrated house of LELONG, designed and manufactured specially for us;

ALSO,

An Embroidered Cuirass and Tablier

from the MAISON TAMBOURIER,

are the most stylish articles of their kind imported this season.

E. A. MORRISON,

No. 893 Broadway.

CAUTION

To all parties about to purchase licenses for the manufacture of butter from beef suet.

To all whom it may concern: Take notice, that the United States Dairy Company is the sole owner of the right to manufacture butter and oleomargarine, with their several products, under letters patent issued by the United States, and they hereby forbid all parties manufacturing or selling artificial butter or products covered by their patents. Parties infringing will be forthwith prosecuted. Communications must be addressed to the company, Room No. 82, No. 71 Broadway, New-York City.

HENRY A. MOTT, President.

SIDNEY WHITTEMORE, Secretary.

New-York Post Office Box No. 2,915.

Havemeyer Bros. & Co

SUGAR REFINERS,

No. 89 Wall st., NEW-YORK,

Fill orders for all grades of Coffee Sugars, also for Granulated and Powdered Sugars, and for Syrups, promptly, and at market rates, upon the day they are received. Our goods are equal in quality to any manufactured.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,

No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

900	Western Union	79⅝	1000	Lake Shore	79¼
2500	do.	79¾	1000	do.	79⅜
200	do. s3.	79¾	600	do. b3.	79¼
4900	do.	79⅞	500	do. s3.	79⅛
1800	do. s3.	79⅞	1200	do.	79¼
1400	do. b3.	80	900	do.	79⅛
1400	do.	80	300	do. c.	79⅛
800	do.	79⅞	400	do.	79
1400	do. c.	79⅞	700	do.	78⅞
200	do.	79⅞	2000	do.	78¾
1200	Erie Railway	37⅞	2000	do.	78⅝
200	do. c.	37⅞	1000	do.	78½
400	Pacific Mail	50½	1200	Union Pacific	37½
600	do.	50⅜	700	do. b3.	37½
3600	do.	50½	1500	do.	37⅜
500	do. c.	50½	500	do. b3.	37½
800	do. b3.	50½	100	do.	37½
100	do. b3.	50⅝	400	do. s3.	37⅜
300	do. s3.	50½	100	do.	37½
100	do. s3.	50⅜	2000	do.	37¼
200	do.	50½	1500	do.	37⅛
200	do. b3.	50⅝	50	do.	37
[illegible]	do. s3.	50½	50	do.	36¾
4300	do.	50⅝	500	do.	37
900	do.	50½	400	Rock Island	103¾
[illegible]	do. b3.	50⅝	400	do.	103⅝
[illegible]	do. s3.	50½	300	North-western	39
[illegible]	N. Y. C. & H. b3.	101½	900	do.	39⅛
100	do.	101⅜	100	do. s3.	39
100	do. s3.	101⅜	200	do.	38⅞
400	do.	101¼	200	do. b3.	39
100	do. s3.	101⅛	100	do. c.	38⅞
800	do.	101	200	do.	38¾
100	do.	100⅞	100	do.	38⅝
800	do.	100¾	300	do. c.	38⅜
200	do.	100⅝	500	do.	38⅝
1700	do.	100½	200	St. Paul	34¼
200	Harlem	129¼	1000	do.	34⅛
100	do.	129½	400	do. s3.	34
800	Toledo and Wab.	33⅝	400	Ohio and Miss.	27¾
700	do.	33½	1100	do.	27⅞
400	do.	33⅜	1500	do.	28
200	do.	33¼	100	do. b3.	28
100	do. b3.	33⅜	900	do.	27⅞
100	Han. and St. Jo.	27⅜	300	do.	27¾
100	do.	27½	200	do. b3.	27⅞
100	C., C. and I. C.	12⅝	400	do.	27¾
700	do. s3.	12½	700	do.	27⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s,'81, R., b.c.	117¼	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	117
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	12.118	2,000	do.	12.117
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅝	1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	12.117
40,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	12.112	500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	111⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$25,000	Tenn. 6s, n., x c.	57¼	800	C. & N. W. b.c.	38⅝
1,000	St. L., J. & C. 1st.	96	1200	do.	38¾
1,000	C. & R. I. & Pacific 7s	106½	800	do.	38⅞
3,000	C., C.C.&I. 1st	103½	400	do. c.	38¾
4,000	Erie 1st	104½	300	do.	38⅝
5,000	Erie 2d	98¼	100	do. s3.	38½
1,000	L. B. & W. 1st.	48	600	do.	38⅝
5,000	Mich. C. 8s	114	700	do.	38¾
25,000	N. Y. C. 1st, C.	108⅞	200	do. b3.	38⅞
105,000	do. s3.	109	1000	do.	38⅞
1,000	N. Mo. 1st	81	100	do.	38¾
2,000	U. Pac. 1st	88¾	200	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. b3.	56
6,000	do.	88⅞	100	do.	56
5,000	do. b.c.	88¾	30	do.	55¼
7,000	U. P. S. F.	75¼	1100	L. S. & M. S. b.c.	78¾
5,000	do. b.c.	76	700	do. s3.	78¾
7,000	C. & P. S. F.	101	200	do. c.	78¾
8,000	C.,C.&I.C. 1st.	73⅛	10	do.	79
2,000	do.	73½	500	do. s3.	78⅝
100	Quicksilver M. Co.	32	900	do.	78⅝
100	do. b.c.s3.	32	2000	do. s3.	78½
100	Quicksilver Pf.	38¼	600	do.	78½
50	Del. & H. Canal	114¾	1000	do.	78⅜
20	A. & P. Tel. b.c.	16¼	2000	do.	78¼
100	United States Ex.	60	1100	do. s3.	78¼
100	do. b.c.	60½	300	do.	78⅜
55	American Ex. b.c.	61	100	do.	78½
200	Pacific Mail b.c.	50½	1300	do. s3.	78½
2000	do.	50⅜	2700	do.	78⅝
1100	do. s3.	50¼	1000	do. s3.	78⅝
400	do. b3.	50⅜	400	do.	78½
1100	do.	50½	300	do. s3.	78⅜
1100	do. s3.	50½	1800	do.	78⅜
1500	do.	50⅜	200	C. & R. I. b.c.	103½
800	do. s3.	50⅜	300	do.	103⅜
1000	do.	50¼	200	do.	103¼
900	do.	50⅜	100	do.	103⅜
200	do. b3.	50¼	100	do.	103½
800	do.	50¼	100	do. s3.	103⅜
300	do.	50⅜	100	C., C., C. & I. b.c.	70½
200	do. s3.	50⅜	5	P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.	90¾
800	do. b3.	50½	100	Pac. of Mo. b.c.	39⅜
1300	do.	50½	100	do.	39½
700	do.	50⅜	100	do.	39¼
300	do.	50¼	500	U. Pac. b.c.s3.	37
50	Mich. Central	77½	300	do.	37⅛
400	West. Union b.c.	79⅞	600	do.	37¼
2000	do.	79¾	600	do.	37⅜
300	do.	79⅝	100	do. b30.	37⅜
100	do. s3.	79½	300	do.	37¼
300	do. c.	79⅝	700	do. s3.	37⅛
1000	do.	79⅝	3000	do.	37
1700	do.	79½	1200	do.	36⅞
300	do. s3.	79½	800	do.	36¾
1900	do.	79⅝	600	do. s3.	36¾
300	do. b3.	79⅝	500	do. s3.	36⅞
500	do.	79¾	4400	do.	37
500	do.	79⅞	100	do. s3.	36⅞
400	do.	79¾	300	do. s3.	37
400	do. s3.	79⅝	1000	do. b3.	37
800	do.	79⅝	600	do.	37
600	do. s3.	79½	700	do.	36⅞
1400	do.	79½	100	do. s5.	36¾
5300	do.	79⅝	800	do. b3.	36⅞
300	do. s3.	79½	1800	do.	36¾
400	do. b3.	79⅝	2700	do.	36⅝
1100	do.	79⅝	800	C., M. & St. P. b.c.	34
400	do. b3.	79¾	700	do.	34⅛
200	do. b3.	79⅞	200	do. b3.	34¼
100	do.	79¾	300	do.	34
300	do.	79⅝	100	do.	34¼
1700	do.	79½	500	do.	34⅜
1100	do.	79⅜	1300	do.	34½
1900	do.	79¼	200	H. & St. Jo. b.c.	27½
400	Tol. & Wab. b.c.	33⅜	100	St.L.,I.M.&So. b.c.	17½
800	do.	33¼	130	N.Y.,N.H.&H. b.c.	133
100	do.	33⅜	600	Ohio & Miss. b.c.	27¾
100	do. b3.	33⅜	400	do.	27⅞
100	do.	33¼	500	do.	27¾
100	N. Y. & H. b.c.	100¾	100	do. b3.	27⅝
600	do.	100⅞	700	do.	27⅝
100	do.	100¾	35	do.	28
200	do. c.	100½	300	do.	27¾
700	do. s3.	100½	700	do. b3.	27⅞
500	do. b3.	100⅝	200	do.	27⅞
900	do.	100¾	500	do.	27¾
800	do.	100⅝	100	do. b3.	27¾
500	Erie Railway b.c.	37½	100	C., C. & I. C. b.c.	12⅝
20	do.	37	100	do.	12⅝
300	do.	37¼	100	do.	12½
100	do.	37⅜	100	do. b3.	12½
200	do.	37½	50	do.	12¼
600	do.	37⅝	100	do.	12⅛
600	Harlem	129½	500	do.	12
300	do. b.c.	129½	200	do. b30.	12
100	Chi. & Alton Pf.	101	600	do.	12½
20	do. b.c.	101	100	do.	12⅝
10	Rens. & Saratoga	109	100	do.	11¾
			200	do.	12½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200	Pacific Mail	50⅛	700	Union Pacific	36½
700	do.	50	2200	do.	36⅜
1200	do.	50⅛	200	do.	36¼
100	do. b3.	50¼	500	do.	36⅜
300	do.	50¼	300	do.	36½
500	do. b3.	50⅜	500	do. b3.	36⅝
800	do.	50⅜	300	do. s3.	36½
16	do. c.	50	600	do.	36⅝
800	do.	50¼	13	do.	36¼
300	do. b3.	50¼	300	do. b3.	36¾
100	do. s3.	50¼	800	do.	36⅝
700	West. Union s3.	79¼	300	do. s3.	36⅝
400	do.	79⅜	2400	do.	36½
100	do. b3.	79½	400	do. b3.	36⅝
1000	do.	79⅜	600	do.	36⅝
700	do. s3.	79⅜	100	North-west s3.	38½
100	N. Y. C. & H. b3.	100¾	500	do.	38⅝
6	Illinois Central	92	500	do. b3.	38⅞
100	do.	91½	300	do. s3.	38¾
100	Erie Railway	37⅜	200	do.	38⅝
200	do.	37¼	100	do. b3.	38¾
700	do.	37⅛	1000	Lake Shore	78¼
400	do.	37¼	500	do.	78⅛
100	do. s3.	37¼	1300	do.	78¼
200	do. b3.	37⅜	2100	do.	78⅜
100	do.	37½	1200	do. s3.	78¼
100	C. C. & I. C.	12½	1200	do.	78¼
100	do.	12⅝	1400	do.	78⅜
100	Pac. R. of Mo.	39	500	Tol. & Wab.	33⅛
300	Rock Island	103¼	100	do. s3.	33¼
100	do.	103⅛	100	do.	33⅜
200	do. b3.	103	200	do.	33¼
100	do.	103⅛	700	Ohio & Miss.	27⅝
300	St. Paul	34⅜	200	do. b3.	27¾
500	do.	34¼	400	do.	27¾
800	do.	34⅛	1100	do.	27⅞
200	do. b30.	34⅜	20	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	51
100	do. b3.	34⅜			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	116	$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 b.c.	116

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	C. P. G. bs.	92¾	100	Morris & Essex	96⅞
2,000	U. P. S. F'd.	75½	20	do. b.c.	97
5,000	N.Y.C. 6s, '83.	96½	300	U. Pacific b.c.b.3.	36¾
3,000	N.Y.C. 1st m. c.	109	100	do. b3.	36⅞
3,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st La C. D.	85	1700	do.	36¾
			300	do. c.	36¾
1,000	O. & M. 2d M.	77¾	100	do. b3.	36¾
1,000	Har. 1st 7s, C.	108½	1900	do.	36⅝
5,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st M. b. c.	74	100	do. b3.	36⅝
			1000	do.	36½
100	N.Y.C.&H.R. b. c.	100⅞	300	do. s3.	36½
5	C. C. C. & Ind. b. c.	71	1000	do.	36⅝
1300	W. U. Tel. b.c.b3	79½	500	do.	36¾
800	do.	79½	500	do.	36⅞
300	do. s3.	79⅜	80	C. & Rock I. b.c.	103⅜
700	do. b3.	79½	100	do.	103¼
700	do.	79½	25	do.	103⅜
300	do.	79⅜	100	do.	103⅛
1200	do. s3.	79¼	100	P. R. of Mo. b. c.	39
200	do. b3.	79⅜	100	C. & N. West. b. c.	38⅞
600	do.	79⅜	300	do.	39
100	do. s3.	79⅜	400	do. b3.	39⅛
300	do. b3.	79½	100	do. s3.	39
1500	P. M. S. S. C. b. c.	50⅜	300	do.	39
600	do. b3.	50½	200	do.	39⅛
200	do. s3.	50⅜	600	do.	39
200	do.	50¼	100	do. b3.	39
1800	do.	50⅛	100	do.	38⅞
300	do. s3.	50	900	do.	38¾
400	do.	50⅛	200	do. b3.	39
300	do.	50⅜	400	Tol. W. & W'n. bc.	33⅜
300	do.	50¼	2100	do.	33½
200	C. M. & St. P. b. c.	34⅜	200	do.	33⅜
200	do.	34½	100	do. s3.	33⅛
300	do.	34⅝	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf. bc.	31½
300	do. b3.	34¾	100	H. & St. Jo.	27½
1200	do. b3.	34⅝	100	do. b.c.b3.	27½
100	do. s3.	34½	900	Ohio & Miss. bc.	28
800	do.	34½	500	do. b3.	28⅛
400	do.	34⅜	600	do.	28⅛
100	do.	34⅝	1100	do.	28¼
3100	L.S.&M.S. b.c.b3.	78½	800	do. s3.	28¼
1500	do.	78⅜	300	do. b3.	28⅜
1300	do.	78½	400	do.	28⅜
12	do.	78¼	300	do. s3.	28⅜
200	do.	78⅝	200	do. b3.	28⅛
200	do. b3.	78½	600	do.	28⅜
800	do.	78⅝	500	do.	28¼
400	do. s3.	78¼	500	do.	28⅛
100	do. s60.	78	500	do. s3.	28¼
2400	do.	78⅛	300	do.	28¼
700	do.	78¼	400	do.	28⅜
500	do. b3.	78¼	100	Erie R'y b. c.	37⅝
100	do. s3.	78⅛	200	do.	37½
60	do.	78	100	do. s3.	37⅝
1000	do.	78¼	400	do.	37⅝
2500	do.	78⅜	5	N. Y. Central	106½
500	do.	78½	100	do. b.c.	106
10	C. & N. W. Pf. bc.	55¼	50	do.	106½

SALES FROM 2:30 to 3 P. M.

$3000	C.,C.&I.C. 1st m.	74	100	St. Paul	34⅝
2000	U. P. 1st m.	89	200	do. b3.	34¾
100	Consol. Coal	46½	100	do.	34¾
1300	West. Union b3.	79½	800	do.	34⅞
2100	do.	79½	2800	do.	35
100	Mich. Central	76½	500	do.	34⅞
400	Erie Railway b3.	37⅝	900	do. b3.	34⅞
400	do.	37½	200	do.	34¾
100	do. b10.	37½	200	do.	34⅝
800	Pacific Mail	50¼	1000	Tol. & Wab. b3.	33⅝
200	do. b3.	50⅜	600	do.	33¾
200	do.	50⅜	600	do.	33⅝
40	do. s3.	50¼	1100	do.	33¾
300	do.	50¼	900	do.	33⅝
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	100⅞	300	do. s3.	33½
100	do.	100¾	100	do. b3.	33⅜
300	Lake Shore s3.	78⅛	1000	Ohio & Miss. b3.	28⅛
600	do.	78½	200	do.	28⅛
100	do. s3.	78⅜	200	do. b3.	28⅛
400	North-western	39⅛	100	do.	28⅛
500	do. b3.	39¼	400	do.	28⅛
600	do.	39⅛	600	do.	28½
1400	Union Pacific	36⅞	500	do. b3.	28¼
300	do. b3.	36⅞	100	do. b10.	28¾
300	do. s3.	36⅞	400	do.	28⅜
200	do. b3.	37	100	do.	28⅞
1200	do.	36⅞	200	do. s3.	28⅜
100	Ill. Central b3.	91½	330	do.	28⅜
100	St. Paul Pref.	53⅝	800	do.	28⅝
130	Morris & Essex	97	400	do.	28⅜
200	C., C. & I. C. b3.	12⅜	200	do.	28⅜
300	Atlantic & P. Pf.	13¾			

MONDAY, Sept. 28—P. M.

The Wall street Markets have been generally strong and active to-day as to results, though there has been considerable eccentricity and the changes have been rapid in succession. During the earlier business hours Gold and Foreign Exchange were firm, while the Share market was weaker and erratic, but in the afternoon and latest dealings the conditions were reversed, Gold and Exchange being weak and the railway and miscellaneous speculative stocks strong and active. The market became unsettled quite early, on a report that Commodore Vanderbilt was seriously ill, but this was "authoritatively" denied at noon, and a firmer tone succeeded. Later it became known that flags were flying at half-mast at the Grand Central Depot, which fact was for a time unexplained, though it finally was accounted for by the announcement that the Engineer of the New-York Central, Mr. I. C. Buckhout, was dead. This was the last subject of any moment which exercised any depressing influence on the Stock market, however, and with the great doubts and fears allayed, the normal strong tone soon reasserted itself. The general list opened strong at an advance of ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent. on Saturday's last prices, with a generally buoyant feeling, Western Union, Union Pacific, and Lake Shore showing very heavy sales. New-York Central begun at 101½; Lake Shore, 79¼; Erie, 37⅞; Union Pacific, 37½; Rock Island, 103¾; Pacific Mail, 50½; North-western, 38⅞; St. Paul, 34¼; and Wabash, 33⅝. The decline on the rumors regarding the Commodore's health was most notable in New-York Central; which went to 100½ in the first half-hour of business; Lake Shore lost ¾ ₱ cent.; Union Pacific, ½; Wabash, North-western, and St. Paul, each, ¼ ₱ cent. Western Union went up ⅜ ₱ cent. to 80, and Erie, Pacific Mail, Rock Island, and the other active stocks were firm. At the First Board there was extraordinary activity on a generally firm list, until near midday, when the market reacted ⅛@¾ ₱ cent., Western Union dropping to 79¼. Union Pacific, Rock Island, and Wabash went off ⅜ ₱ cent. each, and the remainder of the list declined in smaller fractions, excepting New-York Central, which was ¼ ₱ cent. higher than when last quoted, and St. Paul ⅜. At the midday sales the whole list was firm. At the afternoon Board a stronger tone was apparent, and there was an improvement of ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent., with continued activity, and the market closed strong at an advance of ¼ to 1¼ ₱ cent. from the lowest prices of the day, and an improvement of ⅜ to 1¼ ₱ cent. in the leading shares on the closing prices of Saturday last. The exceptions were Erie, ¼ ₱ cent. lower; Lake Shore, ¾; Union Pacific, ⅝; Rock Island, ⅜. Harlem was 1¼ ₱ cent. higher; Ohios, 1¼ ₱ cent.; St. Paul, 58; North-western, New-York Central, C., C. & I. C., and Wabash, each ⅜ ₱ cent. The dealings were the largest of any one day for the past five months, aggregating upward of 300,000 shares, of which 54,900 were in Western Union, 54,672 in Lake Shore, 51,813 in Union Pacific, 38,416 in Pacific Mail, and 26,435 in Ohio and Mississippi. The Railway Mortgages were not as active as during last week, but were firm in the dealings all day. The Pacific and New-York Central issues commanded the leading attention of investors. The sales of Central firsts reached $138,000 at 108⅞@109, all but $25,000 being bought at the higher price. Union Pacific firsts brought 88¾@89; Sinking Funds, 75½@75¾@76; Central Pacific Gold Bonds, 92¾; Erie, first, 104½; do., third, 98¼; C., C. and I. C., first, advanced from 73⅛ to 74; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, first, 48. State Securities were inactive and Bank Shares wholly neglected.

The monetary situation still continues easy, and Loans on Call are done at 2@2½@3 ₱ cent., closing at 2½; prime discounts, 5@7 ₱ cent. Sterling Exchange was firm at $4 83¾@$4 84 for 60 days' bills, in the earlier hours of business, but became dull and weak in the afternoon, and the rates were marked down to $4 83½@$4 83¾, and $4 86@$4 86¼ for demand. Gold opened strong at 109⅞, against 109¾ at the close on Saturday, and immediately advanced to 110. This high premium was of short duration, however, and the market closed dull at 109¾. The rates on Gold Loans were 2@1½ for carrying balances, and 2@1½@3@1 ₱ cent., and "flat" for borrowing. Government Bonds were firm up to the close, but the day's transactions were light on the Exchange. New Fives were ¼ ₱ cent. higher at the close than on Saturday. The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account $21,000 for interest, and $44,000 in redemption of called bonds. The receipts for customs were $500,000.

Advices from Washington state that the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury Department has, within the past few days, called on the National Banks for $5,250,000 Legal Tenders, on account of their notes redeemed; and that calls will soon be made at the rate of $1,000,000 per day until a sufficient amount has been received to justify the resumption of redemptions.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Saturday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—SEPT. 28.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	111¾	112
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117	117
American Gold	109¾	109¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 83¾@$4 84	$4 83½@$4 84
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅜	100¾
Chicago and Rock Island	103½	103⅛
Pacific Mail	50¼	50¼
St. Paul Common	34	34⅝
St. Paul Preferred	53	53⅝
Western Union	79⅛	79½
Union Pacific	37½	36⅞
Lake Shore	79⅛	78⅜
Toledo and Wabash	33¼	33⅝
North-western Common	38¾	39⅛
North-western Preferred	56	55½
Delaware and Lackawanna	110⅜	110
New-Jersey Central	106	106
Panama	116	116
Erie	37¾	37½
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅝	28⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	12¼	12⅝
Harlem	128¼	129½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101½	100½	9,900
Harlem	129½	129¼	900
Erie	37⅞	37⅛	7,120
Lake Shore	79¼	78⅛	54,672
Wabash	33¾	33¼	11,900
North-western	39¼	38½	15,100
North-western Pref	56	55½	340
Rock Island	103¾	103	2,805
Fort Wayne	90¾	90¾	5
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35	34	17,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref	53⅝	53⅝	100
New-Jersey Central	106	106	155
Michigan Central	77	76½	1,500
Illinois Central	91½	91	206
Union Pacific	37½	36¼	51,813
C., C. & Indiana Central	12¾	12	4,050
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27½	27⅜	600
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref	31½	31½	100
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅞	27⅝	26,435
Ohio & Mississippi Pref	51	51	20
Western Union	80	79¼	54,900
Atlantic & Pacific Pref	13½	13½	300
Pacific Mail	50⅝	50	38,416
Quicksilver	32	32	200
Quicksilver Preferred	38¼	38¼	100
Amer. Mer. Union Express	61	61	55
United States Express	60½	60	200
Iron Mountain	17½	17½	100
Chicago & Alton Pref	101	101	120
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	133	133	139
Pacific of Missouri	39½	39	500
Morris & Essex	97	96⅞	250
Consolidated Coal	46½	46½	100
C., C., C. & I.	71	70½	105
Del. & Hud. Canal	114¾	114¾	50
Rens. & Saratoga	109	109	10
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	16¼	16¼	20
Total sales			300,386

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117⅜	117⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117⅛	117¼
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118	118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112½	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112½	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	114¼	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	115⅛	115½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new Registered	115¼	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new Coupons	115¾	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	115⅞	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117	117⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¼	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117	117¼
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	110¾	110⅞
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111½	111⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112	112⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112	112⅛
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92¾	93¼
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	84	84½

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$27,848,000
Gold balances	1,606,140
Currency balances	1,759,225

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$82,312,398
Currency balances	2,744,473
Gold exchanges	11,591,677
Gold balances	1,203,216

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Arkansas 6s, Fund	14	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	109
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is.	12	N. Y. 6s, G. Reg., '87	112½
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L. R.	12	N. Y. 6s, G. Cp., '87	112½
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	12	N. Y. 6s, G. Ln., '83	112½
Ark. 7s, Miss. O. & R. Riv.	12	N. Y. 6s, G. Ln., '91	113
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	12	N. Y. 5s, G. Ln., '75	106
California 7s	111	N. Y. 5s, G. Ln., '76	106
Conn. 6s	103	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20
Georgia 6s	77	N. Car. 6s, Ap.&Oct.	20
Indiana 5s	101	N. Car. 6s, N. C. R., Jan. & July	40
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	101	N. Car. 6s, N. C. R., Apr. & Oct.	40
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	101	N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 1	5
Ill. War Loan	101	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Kentucky 6s	100	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Louisiana 6s	20	Ohio 6s, '86	103½
Mich. 6s, '78-'79	102⅜	Rhode Island 6s	103
Mich. 6s, '83	102⅜	South Carolina 6s	20
Mich. 7s, '90	103	So. Car. 6s, Jan. & Ju.	17
Mo. 6s, due in '74	99¾	So. Car. 6s, Apr.&Oct.	17
Mo. 6s, due in '75	99	So. Car. Fd. Act '66	17
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J.	17
Mo. 6s, due in '77	96	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O.	17
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95½	So. Car. 7s of '88	17
Mo. 6s, due in '79	94	So. Car. Non-Fund. B.	6½
Mo. Fund. Bds., '94	92⅝	Tennessee 6s, old	75½
Mo. L. Bds., '81-'91, in.	94	Tenn. 6s, do., ex Cp.	57
Han. & St. J., due '75	97	Tenn. 6s, new bds	57
Han. & St. J., due '76	96	Tenn. 6s, ex Coup	57
Han. & St. J., due '86	92	Tenn. 6s, new ser	56½
Han. & St. J., due '87	92	Virginia 6s, old	31
N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	107½	Va. 6s, new bds., '66	32
N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n	107½	Va. 6s, new bds., '67	32
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74	108	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	52½
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	108	Va. 6s, do., 2d series	39
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	109	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	8⅞

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs.	103½	L. Shore Div. bds.	99
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs.	101½	L. Shore C. C. 1st.	98½
Ches. & O. 6s 1st	49⅝	L. Shore C. C. 2d.	90⅛
Chic. & Alton 1st	106	Mar. & Cin. 1st.	100
Joliet & Chic. 1st	104	Mich. C. 7s, 1902	99
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	82	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	102¾
St. L., J. & C. 1st	95	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96
Chic., R. I. & P.	106¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	95½
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	106½	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	93
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.	102	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	93
Amer. D. & I. bds.	97	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	104	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	108⅝
M. & St. P. 1st La C. D.	84	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	108¾
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	95	Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	106¼
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	85	Har. 1st 7s C.	108½
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	96½	Har. 1st 7s R.	108
Chic. & N. W. C. g. bs.	78⅞	North Mo. 1st.	80¼
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	101¼	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	91⅝
Gal. & Chic. 2d.	100	Ohio & Miss. Con.	91
Chic. & Mil. 1st.	92	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	77½
Del., L. & W. 1st.	105	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	92½
Del., L. & W. 2d.	104½	Cen. Pac. St. A. B.	101
Del., L. & W. 7s C.	108½	West. Pac. bs.	84
Morris & E., 1900	91	Union Pac. 1st bds.	88⅝
Morris & E. C.	90	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	89
Morris & E. 7s of '71	99⅛	Union P. In. p. due	90
Erie 1st Ext.	104½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	79
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	Pac. R. 1st Car. B.	70
Erie 3d 7s, '83	98	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	100
Erie 4th 7s, '80	100¼	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	102½
Long Dock bds.	99⅞	P., F. W. & C. 3d.	92½
H. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	101
H. & St. Jo. 8s C.	75	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	101⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	103½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.	91
D. & Sioux C. 1st.	92½	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st.	73⅜
D. & Sioux C. 2d D.	92½	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d.	25
Cedar F. & M. 1st.	79	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	85½
Ind., B. & W. 1st.	48	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	87
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.	100	Alton & T. H. 2d In.	72
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	104¼	Belle. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s.	96
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103	T., P. & W., E. D.	80
Clev. & Tol. n. bds.	100	Tol., Peo. & W. C. 7s.	50
Clev., P. & A. o. b.	100	Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	85
Clev., P. & A. n. b.	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	72¼
Det., M. & T. bds.	98	Tol. & Wab. C. C.	55
Buff. & Erie n. bds.	100	Gt. West. 1st, '88	85
Buff. & S. L. 7s.	100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	68
Kal. & W. P. 1st.	80	Ill. & So. I. 1st.	50

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148	Mercantile	116
American Exchange	113¼	Merchants'	118
B'n'k'rs & Brok's As.	75	Metropolitan	129¾
Central National	98	Nassau	106
Chatham	128	New-York	120
City	300	New-York County	200
First National	200	Ninth National	100
Fulton	140	Oriental	170
Gallatin National	126	Pacific	165
Hanover	99	People's	140
Irving	130	St. Nicholas	106
Mechanics'	134	State of New-York	110
Mechanics' Bank. As.	88	Union	139
Mechanics' & Trad's.	122		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 28.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101½
City 6s, new	103½	103⅝
Camden and Amboy	125	125¼
Pennsylvania	54⅛	54¼
Reading	56⅜	56⅝
*Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	42⅞	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	14¼	14½
Northern Central	32¼	32⅜
Lehigh Navigation	47	47⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	97¾	98

*Ex-Dividend.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 3 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, SEPT. 28, 1874.

☞ THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF One and a Quarter per Cent. on the stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid on the 26th day of October, to stockholders of record on Oct. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from 1st to 5th proximo. The coupons on first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,), Carondelet Branch, due Oct. 1, will be paid at the office of this Company.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 28—12:30 P. M.—United States 10:40 Bonds, 104⅝; Erie Preferred, 56.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £51,000.

5 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108⅝; new 5s, 104⅝; Erie Railway Shares, 35¼.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 28.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 9[illegible].

PARIS, Sept. 28—6:30 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 62f. 80c.

LONDON, Sept. 28—5 P. M.—Tallow, 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Sugar, 27s. 3d.@27s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 28.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 663 bales; gross, 637 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,784 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 14,896 bales.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; gross receipts, 897 bales; exports, coastwise, 60 bales; sales, 135 bales; shipments, 25 bales; stock, 1,693 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 2,983 bales; gross, 2,983 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,532 bales; sales, 605 bales; stock, 14,459 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—Cotton—Demand fair; offerings light; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 4,512 bales; gross, 4,525 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,399 bales; coastwise, 6,423 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, 23,406 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.@13½c.; net receipts, 347 bales; exports, coastwise, 435 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 8,902 bales.

[No Charleston. Communication interrupted.]

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—There were 8,000 bxs. of Cheese offered and sold here to-day at 14c.@15¼c.; the trade is the most active of the season.

At Little Falls, 8,000 bxs. were offered and sold at 14⅜c.@14⅝c., with 15c. as an exceptional price. Most of the sales were made at 14½c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 28, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	30	Moss, bales	20
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Skins, bales	36
Cotton, bales	4,889	Resin, bbls	2,749
Eggs, bbls	1,102	Oil-cake, pkgs	3,338
Flour, bbls	16,304	Beef, pkgs	65
Wheat, bushels	164,147	Cut-meats, pkgs	42
Corn, bushels	223,142	Lard, pkgs	100
Oats, bushels	74,175	Stearine, pkgs	57
Barley, bushels	9,674	Butter, pkgs	8,128
Beans, bbls	249	Cheese, pkgs	6,918
Peas, bbls	5,640	Tallow, pkgs	20
Corn-meal, bbls	1,000	Rice, pkgs	321
Hemp, bales	18	Tea, half chests	2,380
Hops, bales	243	Tobacco, hhds	1,427
Hides, No.	6,969	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	299
Hides, bales	157	Whisky, bbls	432
Leather, sides	6,193	Wool, bales	38

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the schooner New Design, for Penarth—1,199 bags Oil-cake.

By the bark Marino Cilento, for Trieste—414 hhds. Tobacco, 3,720 pieces Dyewood, 400 bbls. Resin.

By the brig Osseo, for Dunedin, &c.—4,150 cases Petroleum, 400 cases Can Goods, 120 pks. Hardware, 100 bbls. Resin, 236 pks. Furniture, 150 cases Spirits Turpentine, 6 pks. Pumps, 38 cases Handles, 405 pks. Woodware, 20 kegs Apples, 100 bbls. Plaster, 300 cases Maizena, 120,000 ft. Lumber, 40,000 Laths, 5 tcs. Tobacco, 77 cases Clocks.

By the bark La Pace, for Santander—370 hhds. Tobacco.

By the brig Domingo, for Cork—22,080 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner Margie, for Para—200 bbls. Resin, 100 bbls. Cement, 9,263 pieces Lumber.

By the bark Piskataqua, for Aspinwall—1,057 tons Coal.

By the bark Johanne, for Gloucester—25,518 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Askov, for Stockholm—3,106 bbls. Naphtha.

ASHES—Have been very quiet, with Pots quoted at $6 50@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been moderately active within the range of 30c.@32c. for Yellow ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have been of somewhat readier sale on the basis of previous figures. Stock afloat has been quoted thus: Pale, $2 50@$2 75; Jersey, $5@$5 25; Up River, $5 25@$5 75; Haverstraw, $6@$7 75; Croton Front at $12 for brown, $13 for dark, and $14 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quoted as unchanged in price on a moderate call for supplies, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—The inquiry from all sources has been on a very moderate scale. Values, however, have been without important alteration. House Cannel quoted firm at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel at $11; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 25@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ₱ ton. On Wednesday next, Sept. 30, 60,000 tons Scranton will be offered at auction.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally in slack request, with Bags quoted at 11⅞c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10c.; Domestic Bagging at 13½c. Sales, 20 bales Calcutta Bagging at 10c.

HEMP—Business in Hemp has been very dull, with values ruling more or less nominal. Jute Butts have been in moderate request at former figures. We quote: American Hemp at $140@$150 for undressed, and $220@$285 for dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 8c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6¼c.@6½c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2c.@2⅜c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c. Sales, 150 bales Jute Butts at 2⅜c., currency, 60 days' credit.

COFFEE—Has been generally held with firmness, and limited offerings of stock, the available supplies of Rio and Santos having been unusually small. Business has been checked, in part, by the confident claims of holders. Some 4,000 bags of Rio, by the Merrimack, have been taken out of stock. The market closes dull. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been only 4,145 bags; sales, 48,495 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, 4,691 bags; at Baltimore, 17,623 bags; at Savannah, 1,000 bags, and at Mobile, 4,000 bags. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15¼c.@15½c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good, 18c.@18½c.; prime, 20c.@20½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 16c.@21c., gold; Java, 22c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Porto Rico, 16½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; Mexican, 17c.@18½c.; San Domingo, 14½c.@15c.; Laguayra, 17c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c., and Jamaica, 15c.@17½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery at unaltered quotations; sales, 372 bales, including 304 bales to spinners, and 68 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery an active business has been reported, opening ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower on other than September options, subsequently rallying slightly, and closing about steady at our quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,400 bales, (of which 6,500 bales were on Saturday evening and 12,900 bales to-day,) and 3,900 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options closing at 15 15-16c.@16c.; October, 15 13-16c.@15 3-32c.; November, 15c.; December, 15 1-16c.; January, 15 3-16c.@15 7-32c.; February, 15 15-16c.@15½c.; March, 15⅝c.@15 25-32c.; April, 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; May, 16⅜c. ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,889 bales, including 2,163 bales from Charleston, 2,723 bales from New-Orleans, and 3 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 11,198 bales, and thus far this week 19,392 bales, against 16,470 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 106,066 bales against 106,049 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 2,594 bales; to the Continent, — bales; stock in New-York, 40,287 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 135,730 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15 9-16	15 9-16
Low Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

EGGS—Have been offering rather more freely at from 21c.@27c. for ordinary to extra choice on a moderate movement, main call having been for stock available at from 22c.@25c. for fair to prime.

FISH—There has been a comparatively active inquiry noted for the leading kinds of stock, since our last, at well-supported prices, with Dry Cod quoted firm at $4 75@$6 25, chiefly $5 50@$6, ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $11@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 30c.@35c. for scalded, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 08@$1 15 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Business in State and Western Flour has been quite moderate to-day, but on a generally steady basis as to values. The offerings of desirable lots of stock have been less urgent, and holders have been unwilling to make concessions. The demand has been comparatively tame for export, and confined to job lots for home use within our range. The sales since our last have been 13,650 bbls., of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 25, chiefly at $3 85@$4 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$4 85, chiefly at $4 40@$4 75: inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5 15@$5 35; very good to very fancy do., and City Mills Extra at $5 40@$6; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5 15@$5 30; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 35@$6 15; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat Stock, $5 45@$7 75; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 50@$7 75; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 65@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 50@$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 60@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales were about 4,800 bbls. shipping stock, within our range....Southern Flour dull at former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$6 75 for very poor to choice shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour continues in fair request within the range of from $4 20@$5 50 for Fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 420 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at steady rates, ranging from $4 25@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4 35@$4 50 for Jersey; and $5 15@$5 25 for Brandy-wine. Sales have been reported of equal to 600 bbls., including 100 bbls. Golden Ear, at $4 75 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 70@$2 10 ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal quiet, at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN.—Spring Wheat has been quoted a shade firmer, as to values, on reduced offerings of the more desirable qualities, particularly of Milwaukee stock. The demand has been moderately active, chiefly for export, but the advance claimed by holders operated against free dealings. Winter Wheat has been attracting more attention, especially the finer samples of Red, Amber, and White Western, for shipment, and holders have been more confident in their views. The stock of Wheat in store here has been materially augmented, through speculative purchases, as well as supplies ordered to store by receivers. Sales have been reported since our last of 169,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 27 for ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring; $1 17@$1 20 for old No. 2 Spring, mostly at $1 20 for prime old Milwaukee, delivered from store, for export; $1 12@$1 13 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 13 for boat-loads; $1 10@$1 11 for new No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 09@$1 10½ for new No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 07@$1 10 for new No. 3 Spring, mainly at $1 10 for Milwaukee stock; $1 05@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, mostly car stock; $1 17@$1 22½ for ordinary to prime new Red Western, chiefly at $1 21@$1 22½ for good to prime, afloat; $1 23@$1 26 for new Amber Western, mainly at $1 25 for very good Michigan, afloat; $1 25@$1 42½ for new White Western, chiefly at $1 36½@$1 38 for choice Michigan here, and $1 42 for extra choice do., to arrive soon....Corn has been quite freely dealt in, largely on export account, though, in part, for regular home trade purposes and, to some extent, on speculation, opening more firmly but closing lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 111,000 bushels at 96c.@96½c. for sailing-vessel Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 96c. for prime samples; 96¾c.@97c. for high Mixed and Yellow Western, afloat; 95c. for sailing-vessel Mixed Western, in store, and $1, in part for White Western....Rye dull, within the previous range of 90c.@96c. for ordinary to choice New....Barley has been in moderate demand at about former figures. Sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels Canada West, to arrive soon, at $1 35 ₱ bushel....Barley Malt has been in active demand at about former quotations. Sales reported of 6,400 bushels at $1 60 for Canada West, and $1 75 for French, ₱ bushel; last sale of Lake Shore at $1 52, and State, $1 37½@$1 40 for two and four rowed ₱ bushel....Oats have been offered less freely, and quoted higher, checking business, though a good demand has been noted, chiefly on trade account. Sales have been reported of 56,000 bushels at 61c.@64½c. for new Mixed Western, mainly at 63c.@63½c. for Toledo, and 63½c.@64½c. for Chicago, though as much as 65c. was asked for prime Chicago; 61c.@66c. for inferior to very choice new White Western, and 60c.@62½c. for poor to about fair new Mixed State....Feed has been in moderate demand and quoted steady at $21@$32 ₱ ton....Stock of Grain in store at this port, 1,721,239 bushels Wheat, 1,563,039 bushels Corn, 17,809 bushels Rye, 528 bushels Barley, 136,737 bushels Malt, 138,727 bushels Oats, and 821 bushels Peas.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1874. Sept. 28.	1874. Sept. 21.	1873. Sept. 29.
Wheat, bushels	1,721,239	1,040,901	147,847
Corn, bushels	1,563,039	1,653,901	2,465,540
Oats, bushels	138,727	74,749	398,124
Barley, bushels	528	528	4,434
Rye, bushels	17,809	17,892	35,759
Peas, bushels	821	822	2,376
Malt, bushels	136,737	148,894	167,792
Grand total—bushels	3,578,900	2,937,687	3,219,892

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand, chiefly for trade purposes, at firmer prices. Sales have been made of 280 hhds. and 67 tcs. St. John, P. R., at 45c., and 30 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms. A cargo of 315 hhds. Arecibo, and another of 281 puncheons Fajardo, just arrived, have not been reported as marketed. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (50 test) at 40½c.@41½c.; Grocery do. at 41c.@47c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@65c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 44c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@58c.; St. Croix, 47c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 78c.@81c., the latter for strictly choice.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand at steady rates; sales, 2,300 Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., at 26¼c., gold, four months credit; 1,266 Montevideo, seconds, at 23c., gold, sixty days; 620 Central American, 200 Dry Texas, and 500 wet-salted Texas, on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in moderately active request within the range of from $1 60@$1 70 for Eastern ₱ thousand. Lime has been in rather better demand, with common Rockland quoted at $1 10, and Lump at $1 60, afloat; State at 90c.@$1 25 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4 25@$4 50; Roman, $4 25@$4 50; Rosendale, $1 25@$1 40 for home use and shipment ₱ bbl. There has been rather more call noted for Lumber, within our range, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $16@$20 for lots to order, and $13@$16 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $23@$30; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Black Walnut, 8½c.@25c. ₱ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, but stiffly held, with strained quoted at $2 40@$2 45 ₱ 280 lbs. Sales 125 bbls. strained, small pkgs., at $2 50; and 125 bbls. No. 2 at $2 75 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch unchanged. ....Spirits Turpentine quiet, but stiffly held at 37c. ₱ gallon. Sales 200 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate demand, with bulk stock quoted for early delivery at 5¼c.@5⅜c. ....Refined has been in fair request and quoted higher, with sales reported since our last for early delivery of 11,000 bbls. at 12⅜c.@12 7-16c., closing at 12½c.; 3,500 bbls., deliverable from Oct. 5 to 12, at 12½c., and 3,000 bbls., deliverable Oct. 15 to 20, at 12⅝c. At Philadelphia, early deliveries quoted at close at 12½c. Sales 5,000 bbls. at 12⅛c.@12¼c. ₱ gallon. Refined, in cases, 17¼c....City Naphtha, 11c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted dearer, on moderate offerings and a better inquiry, partly for shipment. Sales for early delivery of 650 bbls. Western Mess at $22 75@$23, with Prime Mess and Extra Prime quoted wholly nominal. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 1,000 bbls., October option, at $22 70@$22 75 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs in moderate request, with corn-fed quoted at 9c.@9⅜c., and best grass-fed at 9c. ....Cut Meats firm and wanted; sales, 75 bxs. Clear Bellies at 14c.; 500 Fresh Bellies, in bulk, at 11½c.; 500 fresh Shoulders at 7½c.; 1,100 Pickled Shoulders at 9⅝c.; 1,000 Smoked Shoulders at 10⅝c.@11c.; 500 Fresh Hams at 11⅝c.; 1,100 Pickled Hams at 13c.@13¼c., and 1,000 Smoked Hams at 15c.@15½c....Bacon easier in price, on a restricted trade; sales, 185 bxs. City Long Clear at 13⅜c.@13⅝c.; Long and Short Clear, December options, quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb. ....Lard has been comparatively dull, closing somewhat nominal; sales were reported, for early delivery, of 320 tcs. Western Steam at 14⅜c., and 190 tcs. City do. at 14⅛c., with small lots of Refined at 14¾c.@14⅞c., and for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs. December option, at 12⅛c., with September quoted nominally at 15c., October at 14 5-16c., seller the remainder of the year at 12⅛c.@12 3-16c., and seller six months at 12⅛c....Beef quiet within our range. We quote job lots at $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess, $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess, $22@$23 for India Mess, $25@$26 for Extra do. ₱ tierce.... Beef Hams, $24 for Summer-cured Western....Butter has been held quite confidently at prices rather above the views of purchasers on the better grades of stock, checking operations, though a fair demand has been noted on trade account. We quote within the range, on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 25c.@38c. for fair ordinary to very choice State and near-by products, 38c.@43c. for extra choice, 23c.@31c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@34c. for choice to very fancy....The finer qualities of Cheese have been more sought after at firm and buoyant prices. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 11½c.@14½c., chiefly at 12½c.@14¼c., for good to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@13c.; Western, 6c.@13c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been firm and fairly active, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in limited demand at 5 7-16c.@5½c. gold, free. The last sale was reported at 5 7-16c., gold, free.

SOAP—The inquiry has been fair, in a jobbing way, especially for domestic makes, at steady rates. Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—In a jobbing way a fair trade is noted at steady rates, with Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 27½ for common to very choice; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 10@$1 14; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves at 43½c.@44½c.; East India Pepper at 22c.; White Pepper at 26c.@27c.; Pimento at 12½c.; Ginger, 11¾c.@12½c., ₱ lb., gold. Invoices have been in limited demand at about former figures.

SUGARS—Raw have been in comparatively limited demand at about former figures. Sales, 300 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅝c., 500 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅜c., and 100 bxs. Clayed, on private terms. We quote: Fair Refining, 8 7-16c.@8½c.; good do., 8 11-16c.@8¾c.; prime do., 8⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery at 9c.@9¾c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 9c.@9¾c.; Manila bags, 7⅞c.@8⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 7½c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 5¼c.@7c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less demand, with Crushed quoted at 11⅜c.; Powdered at 11⅜c.; Granulated at 11¼c.; A's at 10½c.@10⅞c., and Yellow at 9¼c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quoted firm, on a fairly active demand; equal to 120,000 lbs. sold at 8¼c.@8⅜c. for good common to strictly prime.... Stearine dull, with best City quoted at 16c., and Western at 15⅜c.

TEAS—Have been comparatively quiet since our last, yet quoted steady in price. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Long Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@55c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congou, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted down to $1 07 ₱ gallon on sales of 350 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth and charter has been in fair demand and quoted quite firm on a materially reduced offering of accommodation. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade has been in rather more request at about late figures, and vessels for the Cotton and Naval Store trades have been moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered quotations. The market otherwise has been comparatively quiet....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 24,000 bushels Corn, in bags, at 4¾d. ₱ bushel; 80 tons Heavy Goods, part at 15s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 48,000 bushels Wheat, including 16,000 bushels at 6d.; 8,000 bushels (relet room) at 6d., and 24,000 bushels on private terms; and 190 tons Provisions at 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. Also, a Russian bark, 658 tons, hence, with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 8d.; a Norwegian bark, 354 tons, hence, with about 2,250 bbls. Naphtha, at 4s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; a British ship, 1,336 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a schooner, with deals, from Bangor, reported at 70s....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ₱ bushel; 3,000 staves on private terms. Also a Norwegian bark, 492 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Naphtha, at 4s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; and an Italian bark, 700 tons, hence, with Oil-cake, in bags, at 19s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 397 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, at 5s.; an Italian bark, 549 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do. at 4s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Also, a bark, 749 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, (a re-charter,) at 67s. 6d....For Antwerp, a Swedish bark, 704 tons, with about 4,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia at 3s. 9d. net, with option of Bremen or Hamburg, and, if Crude Petroleum, at 4s. ₱ bbl. and a German bark, hence, with about 5,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, a German bark, 769 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 50 bales Leather, 25 hhds. Tallow, 50 pks. Tobacco, and 200 Wet-salted Hides on private terms; 200 bbls. Beef at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl., 50 pks. Seed at 50s., and 350 bbls. Resin on private terms, quoted at 2s. 6d.@3s....For Hamburg, a Norwegian bark, 447 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, reported at equal to 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Refined Petroleum.....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 456 tons, (now at New-Haven,) with Cotton, from Savannah, at ⅝d....For Gibraltar and orders, a German bark, 288 tons, hence, with about 1,200 bbls. and 4,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms ....For Genoa, an Italian bark, 463 tons, hence, with about 17,000 cases Petroleum, at 16¼c., and £10 gratuity, with option of Leghorn or Naples; and a schooner from Richmond and back from Sicily to the United States, reported at $6,500....For Hati, seven schooners, 110 to 151 tons, with general cargoes, reported from Boston, and back at $1,350 and $1,500....For the Windward, an American schooner, 186 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 55c. ₱ bbl....For San Domingo and back to Boston, a schooner, 150 tons, reported at $1,400....For Aspinwall two schooners, with Coal from Philadelphia, reported at $4 ₱ ton....For New-York, three schooners with Plaster from the Bay of Fundy, reported at $2; and two schooners with do. from Cape Breton, at $2 50; and two schooners, with Stone, from Cape Ann, reported at $1 25 ₱ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 28, 1874.

Trade in Beeves was slow on yesterday forenoon, and again on to-day. The quality of the herds to hand has not suited the markets, and several herds remained unsold when the markets closed at noon. At One Hundredth Street Yards prices ranged from 7½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 4¾ cwt. to 8½ cwt. At Weehawken prices were from 7c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 5½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 7c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 to 9 cwt., 55 lbs. to 58 lbs. was allowed, net. Milch Cows were not quoted this forenoon. Smooth quality Veals were scarce and in demand at 10c. ₱ lb.; grass Calves brisk from $7@$15 ₱ head. Sheep and Lambs moderately in demand with several flocks unsold at noon; Sheep sold from 4½c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; Bucks at 4½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, including culls, from 5⅞c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold in small lots from 7¼c.@7⅞c. ₱ lb., and were held in car loads; City-dressed sold from 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. for grass-fed, and from 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb. for corn-fed, trade having improved on reduced rates.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 247 poor Illinois Steers, from 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 67 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 109 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 96 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 66 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 110 choice Illinois Steers, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; Ulery & Cary sold for T. and J. Goff Bros. 181 choice Kentucky Steers, from 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb.; Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 144 choice Kentucky Steers, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; Meyer & Siegel sold for selves 95 Texan Steers at 7½c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; 260 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; S. Moses sold for self 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. The herds forwarded by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold 66 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 153 common Kansas Steers, from 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. S. Rosenthal sold 37 poor Indiana Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; F. Samuels sold 98 Missouri and Cherokee Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; M. Lauterbach sold 17 common Missouri Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 15 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., and $10 on the lot, weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.

At Weehawken.—C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Woods 105 poor Illinois Steers from 8c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 90 Texan Steers from 7c.@8c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for S. Brown 107 generally good Kentucky Steers from 11½c.@11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for W. Bowen 36 generally good Kentucky Steers from 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 8½ cwt.; for W. H. Duffey 65 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; for J. Dideusan 101 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼c.; 34 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; held on sale for Graves & Schackency 16 Kentucky Steers; for J. C. Haw, 17 Ohio Steers; for Mr. Jones, 14 Ohio Steers, for S. Adams 67 Kentucky Steers, for A. Casteline 32 Ohio Steers, for Mr. Tippy 33 Ohio Steers. C. Khan sold for Khan & Baker 225 Kentucky Steers, from common to choice, from 10c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ to 8¾ cwt.; for B. Baker 104 poor Indiana Steers at 7½c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt., with the tops at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for G. Baker 140 coarse Indiana Steers from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¼ to 6¾ cwt.; for W. Stienfeld 38 common Indiana Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. Bray & Fitch sold for Hedges, Hoff & Co. 163 Indiana Steers, from poor to good, from 8c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 to 7½ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for J. Reid 16 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong. F. Samuels sold for A. Glass 64 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; for S. Schomberg 69 fair Ohio Steers, from 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant; 15 coarse Kentucky Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were sold as follows: Toffey & Sons sold 160 Texan Steers at 8c. ₱ lb. and $1 on ₱ head, weight 5¼ cwt. D. Waixel sold 17 poor Missouri Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 126 Cherokee Steers, corn-fed, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. W. E. Dudley sold 54 Cherokee Steers at 8c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 20 Texan Steers at 8c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 123 Illinois Steers from poor to fair from 9½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 71 poor Iowa Steers from 9¾c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. strong, to 6¼ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 52 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 19 poor Iowa Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 35 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 38 Texan Steers held on sale. J. N. P'idcock sold 468 Sheep, weight 28,950 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 430 Sheep, weight 31,240 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 22 Sheep, weight 1,830 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 25 Lambs, weight 1,480 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 220 Lambs, weight 12,600 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb. Kase & Sons held on sale 600 head of Sheep and Lambs.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 878 Sheep, weight 69,410 lbs., on private terms; 24 Sheep, weight 2,150 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 141 Sheep, weight 11,960 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 58 Sheep, weight 6,250 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 75 Lambs, weight 4,420 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 194 Lambs, weight 10,400 lbs., at 7⅜c. ₱ lb.; 179 Lambs, weight 11,410 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb. P. Lerch sold 230 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,730 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 5 State Hogs, weight 1,190 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 32 State Hogs, weight 9,180 lbs., at 7⅞c. ₱ lb. T. H. Reid held on sale 2 cars of Ohio Hogs, and 1½ cars of State Hogs.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—S. McGraw sold 37 Sheep, weight 2,890 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 119 Sheep, weight 9,290 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 150 Sheep, weight 14,280 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 34 Sheep, weight 3,320 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 20 Cull Lambs, weight 1,040 lbs., at 6⅜c. ₱ lb.; 113 Lambs, weight 6,210 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 22 Lambs, weight 1,370 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 10 Lambs, weight 760 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 9 Bulls, weight 7,780 lbs., at 2⅞c. ₱ lb.; 28 Calves at $9 ₱ head; 15 Calves at $12 25 ₱ head; 11 Calves at $8 50 ₱ head; 22 Calves at $10 ₱ head; 1 Veal for $13; 2 Veals for $30. J. Kirby sold 5 Bucks, weight 740 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 237 Sheep, weight 20,740 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 74 Sheep, weight 6,810 lbs., at $5 70 ₱ cwt.; 58 Sheep, weight 5,260 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 62 Sheep, weight 5,720 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 32 Sheep, weight 3,580 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 75 Sheep, weight 8,400 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 12 Sheep, weight 1,640 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 88 Lambs, weight 6,000 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 336 Lambs, weight 19,940 lbs., at 7⅜c. ₱ lb.; 138 Lambs, weight 9,820 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 7 Bulls, weight 6,390 lbs., at 2⅞c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 10 Veals, weight 1,490 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 27 Calves at $8 75 ₱ head; 75 Calves at $7 25 ₱ head; 24 Calves at $9 ₱ head; 25 Calves at $9 50 ₱ head; 30 Canada Sheep, weight 2,800 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 70 Canada Sheep, weight 6,960 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 71 Canada Sheep, weight 8,510 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 79 State Sheep, weight 8,020 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 183 State Sheep, weight 12,030 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 373 State Sheep, weight 34,820 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 28 State Lambs, weight 1,510 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 137 State Lambs, weight 1,990 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 108 State Lambs, weight 6,260 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 45 State Lambs, weight 3,020 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 43 State Lambs, weight 2,900 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 37 State Lambs, weight 2,570 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 15 State Lambs, weight 975 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 328 Canada Lambs, weight 21,930 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 916 Canada Lambs, weight 64,990 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb. Same firm sold for week ending Sept. 28, 1874, 11,818 Sheep and Lambs for $61,161 87; average ₱ head, $5 17; 514 Calves and Veals for $5,460 25; average ₱ head, $10 62.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Sept. 26, 1874: 4,104 head of Horned Cattle, 10 Cows, 420 Veals and Calves, and 117 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Sept. 26, 1874: 15,071 Sheep and Lambs, 42 Cows, 509 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,520 Sheep and Lambs, 17 Bulls, 19 Cows, and 285 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Sheep Yards for week ending Sept. 26, 1874: 23,076 Hogs, 61 Veals and Calves, 6,891 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,094 Hogs, 21 Calves, and 237 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 2,431 head of Horned Cattle, 2,321 Sheep and Lambs, and 3,719 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Cattle dull; receipts, 6,000 head; market heavy, under a heavy run, especially for common grades; good to choice Natives sold at $5@$5 75; through Texans, $1 75@$3 55; Corn-fed, $4 50; shipments, 1,000 head. Live Hogs quiet and weak; receipts, 10,000 head; $6@$6 65, common to medium; $6 75@$7 15, good to choice; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; market dull; sales at $2 50@$4 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Cattle dull; receipts, 3,400; Extra State and Western Steers, $7@$7 50; do. fair to good, $5 75@$6 50; do. common, $5@$5 50. Sheep in fair demand at $4 50@$6; receipts, 10,000. Hogs rather lower at $10 25@$11 50; receipts, 6,000.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 28.—Clover-seed—Small business; sales at $10@$10 50; Timothy nominally $2 50@$2 62½; Flaxseed, $1 95. Flour dull at $3 50@$3 75 for Superfine, $4@$4 50 for Extra, $6@$7 for Spring Wheat Family Extra, $5 50@$6 75 for State, Indiana, and Ohio Extra, $7 50@$8 50 for Fancy. Wheat dull at $1 15@$1 22 for Red, $1 23@$1 25 for Amber, $1 30@$1 40 for White. Rye steady at $1 04 for Western. Corn unchanged. Oats weak at 64c.@65c. for White Western, 61c.@63c. for Mixed Western. Petroleum flat at 8¼c. for Crude, 12c.@12½c. for Refined. Whisky steady at $1 07. Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County, choice, 38c.@40c.; Western prime, 32c.@33c.; do., fair to good, 28c.@30c.; common, 22c. Cheese very firm and active; mild grades dull; medium grades of New-York State fancy, 14¼c.@14½c.; do. prime, 13¾c.@14c.; Western do., 12½c.@13¼c.; Half-skims, 10c.@11c. Eggs firm; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 25c.@26c.; Western Express, 23c.@24c.; do. Freight, 22c.@23c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—Flour steady; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do. Family, $6@$6 75; City Mills Superfine, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $5@$5 25; do. Red Brands, $6 75; do Family, $6@$8 75. Wheat dull for Western, in good demand for Southern; No. 1 Red and Amber Western, $1 23@$1 24; No. 2 do., $1 21@$1 22; No. 3 do., $1 14@$1 16; White Western, $1 20@$1 28; Rejected, $1 12@$1 13; Red Maryland, $1 15@$1 25; Amber do., $1 30@$1 35; White do., $1 15@$1 30. Corn dull at $1 00@$1 04 for White Southern; $1@$1 05 for Yellow do.; Mixed Western nominally 93c.@95c. Oats dull and weak at 60c.@63c. for Southern, 60c. for Mixed Western, 60c.@63c. for White. Rye dull. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and heavy. Mess Pork, $24. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9⅞c.@10c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c. Hams dull at 14c.@16c. Lard—Refined, 15½c. Western Butter very scarce and firm; Choice, 30c. Coffee strong; fair to prime Rio cargoes and invoice, 17c.@20c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 07 for City; $1 08 for Western.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower, closing steady; No. 1 Spring, 97c.; No. 2 do., 96¾c., cash; 93⅝c., October; No. 3 do., 88½c.@89½c.; Rejected, 85c.@86c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 82c., cash; 80⅞c., October; 72¾c.@73c., seller all the year; Highwines, 82½c. Rejected, 80c. Oats active and higher, at 50¼c. for No. 2, cash. 49½c. October; 47⅜c. seller all the year. Rejected, 46c. Rye quiet, and unchanged at 89c.@90c. for No. 2. Barley—No. 2 Spring, $1 02@$1 05, cash; $1 03, September; 98c., October; No. 3 do., 83c.@85c. Pork dull and lower at $21 87½@$22, spot; $17 65, seller all the year. Lard dull and lower at 14¾c., September; 11½c., seller all the year. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 03. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 170,000 bushels Wheat, 249,000 bushels Corn, 85,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 27,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 157,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 23,000 bushels Barley. On the open board this afternoon Wheat closed steady at 93⅞c., October. Corn higher at 80⅞c., October; 73½c., seller all the year.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Grain in store—Wheat, 206,130 bushels; Corn, 106,065 bushels; Oats, 57,685 bushels; Barley, 1,476 bushels. Lake and Rail Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 14,120 bbls.; Wheat, 275,010 bushels; Corn, 99,329 bushels; Oats, 58,200 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 75,906 bushels; Corn, 40,580 bushels; Oats, 47,303 bushels; Flour, 2,200 bbls. Rail Exports—Wheat, 7,090 bushels. Canal freights lower; Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 7½c.; Oats, 5c. Flour quiet; sales 1,000 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Baker's, $6 75@$7; Amber, $6 25@$6 50; White, $6 50@$7. Wheat lower and dull; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 03. Corn dull; buyers are claiming concessions; sales, 32,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 89c. Oats inactive; sales of small lots No. 2 Western at 58c.@59c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt firmer; Canada, $1 60@$1 75; Western, $1 50@$1 60. Provisions—Mess Pork, $24@$24 50; Short Cuts, $24@$24 50; Hams, 14½c.; Shoulders, 9½c.; Breakfast Bacon, 12c.; Dried Beef, 15c.@16c.; Beef Tongues, $6 ₱ dozen; Lard, in tierces, 15½c.; Kegs and Tubs, 16c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 28.—Flour—Higher grades dull and 10c.@15c. lower; few sales; lower grades quiet. Wheat a shade higher; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 04; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15@$1 15¼. Corn slow at 80c. Oats inactive at 52c.@53c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye inactive at 90c.@91c. Whisky firm at $1 04. Pork lower at $23 75. Bacon irregular; easy; Shoulders, 9⅞c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.@15½c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c.@16¼c. Lard unchanged. Live Hogs dull at $5@$5 25 for medium; $5 50@$6 40 for bacon; $6 50@$7 for butchers'. Cattle dull at $3 $4 for good to choice corn-fed Texans; $2@$3 75 for Cows and Heifers; $2 25@$3 50 for coarse to good heavy fat Oxen; $3 25@$5 75 for fair to choice native Steers. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 5,500 Hogs, 2,200 head Cattle. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Flour steady and in good demand; sales, 2,600 bbls. Wheat quiet and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in round lots, offered at $1 16; sales, one car do. at $1 18. Corn quiet and steady; sales, two cars at 95c. Barley dull and lower; sales, 4,500 bushels prime Canada at $1 26. Cornmeal—$39 for Bolted, $38 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $32, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6½c.; Barley, 6c. to New-York; Barley, 5¼c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 19,200 bushels; Barley, 43,700 bushels; Lumber, 946,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 32,400 bushels; Corn, 16,500 bushels; Barley, 36,900 bushels; Lumber, 1,063,000 feet.

TOLEDO, Sept. 28.—Flour steady. Wheat a shade lower; closing firm; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 17; No. 3 do., $1 10½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 13; Amber Michigan, cash and October, $1 08; No. 1, $1 07½; No. 2 Red held at $1 06; No. 3 do., $1 01; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 17½; No. 2 do. $1 10. Corn, a shade better; High Mixed, 84c.; Low Mixed, 83c.; White, 87c. Oats steady; No. 1, 52½c.; No. 2, 51c., cash and October; Michigan, 51c.; White, 52½c.@53c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—75,000 bushels Wheat; 31,000 bushels Corn; 28,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—121,000 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in good demand at $1 01 for No. 1, 94⅞c. for No. 2; October, 92⅞c.; November, 91½c. Corn irregular and unsettled at 82¼c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats less firm at 49½c. for No. 2. Rye in fair supply and lower at 89c. for No. 1. Barley lower; market demoralized; No. 2 Spring, cash and September, $1 16; No. 3 do., 87c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,200 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 16½ for Extra, $1 12½@$1 13¼ for No. 1 White, $1 07 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 93c. Oats in good demand at 51c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and nominal; Red, $1@$1 05; White, $1 10@$1 15. Corn quiet at 85c.@86c. Oats firm; light offerings at 54c.@55c. Rye quiet and steady at $1. Barley in good demand; Spring, $1 10@$1 25; Fall, $1 30@$1 45. Butter unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard nominal; Summer, 13¼c.@13½c. [illegible] active [illegible] 14⅛c.@14¼c. [illegible] dull, and [illegible] Shoulders, 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. Whisky firm at $1 03.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—Flour dull; Superfine, $4; Treble Extra, $5 25. Corn—Yellow Mixed, 85c. Oats—No sales. Bran quiet at $1 20. Hay dull at $26 for choice. Pork dull; nominally $25. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 11c. [illegible] Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, 14c. Bacon—[illegible] Hams—Ordinary, 13c.@14c.; choice, 15c.@15½c. Lard—Light supply; Tierce, 15c.@15½c.; Keg, 16½c.@16¾c. Sugar—Small stock; Fair, 9¼c.; Fully Fair, 10c.; Strictly Prime, 10⅞c. Whisky firm, $1 12½. Coffee quiet; Fair to Prime, 17c.@20c. Cornmeal [illegible] Exchange—New-York Sight, par; Sterling, $5 30. Gold, 109½.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 85c.@87c. Pork nominal. Bacon irregular and unsettled; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.; Lard, 14½c.@15¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Whisky, $1 03. Bagging, 12½c.@13c. [illegible] Flax and Jute, as to weight, [illegible]

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 09; No. 2 do., $1 03. Corn quiet and lower; on the car, on the track, 79c.@80c. Oats dull; No. 1 State, 52c. bid; 53c. asked; No. 2, 51c.; White, 54c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Day Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Tuesday, Sept. 29, is as follows: Nos. 269, 275, 278, 279, 198, 228, 236, 239, 253.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following is the Court of Appeals' Day Calendar for Tuesday, Sept. 29: Nos. 154, 201, 156, 21, 253, 133, 158, 159.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
69	Wertheimer vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.	175	Clough vs. Haley, &c.
84	Smith vs. Simpson.	188	McIntire, &c., vs. Hutter, &c.
103	Knight, Receiver, vs. Ott, &c.	189	Devery vs. Geoghegan, &c.
118	Perkins vs. Sturges.	190	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Eschbach.
134	Scofield vs. Riley, &c.		
159	Riley vs. Corwin, &c.	194	Garbutt, &c., vs. Lemheim.
171	Matter of Chalmers et al.	195	Donna vs. Clapp, Jr.
173	Price vs. Whitbeck.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
266	Sebastian et al. vs. Coulter.	90	Holstein vs. Trimble.
148	Keechler vs. Kavanagh.	431	Yates et al. vs. Kniffen et al.
108	Zwirch vs. Cahn.	432	Same vs. Same.
235	Thurber vs. Stewart.	273	Kauffman et al. vs. Falk.
259	Simons et al. vs. Eastmond et al.	914	Carpenter vs. Dempsey.
394	Amout vs. May.	181	Buckley vs. Hampton and Baltimore Coal Co.
414	Albrich vs. Lexon et al.	1009	Bohn vs. Schroeder.
239	Rant vs. Edmeyer.	104	Miller, Jr., vs. Laughlin et al.
41	Carr vs. Tousel, Stiles Fitting Machine Co.	41	Irving vs. Cooper.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
366	Place et al. vs. Husted.	337	Laverty vs. Snether.
307	Whitbeck vs. Ball.	1611	Ayres vs. McKinley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

William Goelting, felonious assault and battery.	Dennis Gillespie, grand larceny.
John Keating and Charles O'Neil, Burglary.	Charles Glover, grand larceny.
Charles Wells, grand larceny.	Rosa Meyers, grand larceny.
John Shay, grand larceny.	Bella Lee, grand larceny.
	Sarah Meyers, disorderly house.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

Burbank, &c., vs. Foote; motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum. In the matter of Slosson; denied.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Unger et al. vs. Jacobs; case and amendments settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Rauch vs. Rund. See memorandum.—Groveslein vs. Richardson; motion granted on terms. See memorandum. Wade vs. Billings; motion to discharge imprisoned debtor denied.

ALDUS AND GROLIER.

A curious trial, says the London *Academy*, has lately been held in the Tribunal de Commerce de la Seine relative to an Aldine *Horace*. M. Gromier, a bookseller of Bourg (Ain), purchased in a sale with some other books, which he bought for a trifle, an Aldine *Horace*, dated 1509. He placed it in a book-cover of Grolier which had adorned another work, and priced in his catalogue at 500f. It was purchased by the Comte De Jonage. M. Bachelin Deflorenne, the well-known buyer of old and curious books, applied for it to M. Gromier, who referred him to the Comte De Jonage. This last expressed his willingness to part with it at the price of 2,200f., and sent M. Bachelin Deflorenne at the same time a designation of the book, setting forth that it was a *Horace* of Aldus, dated 1509, in a Grolier binding of red morocco, with the customary inscription, "Johannis Grolieri et amicorum." On receipt of this description the bargain was concluded, but when it was once in his possession, M. Bachelin Deflorenne declared that his employees refused to accept the volume; that the book was edited by Aldus, it was not in a Grolier binding made expressly for Grolier, and that consequently the book had never belonged to Grolier. The Comte De Jonage persisted in his demand to be paid the 2,200 francs, declaring that he had concealed nothing from the purchaser; that the description that he had sent M. Bachelin Deflorenne was perfectly correct; that the *Horace* edited by Aldus in 1509, was in a Grolier binding, and that he did not guarantee the date of the edition and the authenticity of the binding, the date of which he was not competent to judge. M. Bachelin Deflorenne, an "expert" himself, must have well known from Leroux De Lincy's catalogue of the Grolier library, that the only edition of *Horace* which belonged to Grolier was of the date 1527, and not 1509. It was in vain that M. Bachelin Deflorenne [illegible] not likely he should have given the Comte De Jonage 2,200 francs for a made-up volume, for which [illegible]. The tribunal gave the following judgment: "That the book answers the description furnished by the Comte De Jonage, upon which the bargain was concluded, and that if the defendant pretends that he should have had a book with the text of 1509, and primitive binding, the error is his. It is his profession of bookseller, and specially of old books, he should have known that the only edition of *Horace* that belonged to Grolier was that of 1527; that, as the parties had agreed upon the price, the sale was good; and in consequence, the defendant is sentenced to pay the 2,200 francs claimed, with interest, and the costs of the suit."

THE MODOC WAR.

Gov. Grover, of Oregon, in his message to the Legislature of that State, gives briefly the history of the Modoc troubles, and says: "It is befitting that I take this occasion thus publicly to acknowledge, on behalf of the State of Oregon, the distinguished services of Brevet Major Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, of the army of the United States, for his brilliant and decisive conduct in closing the Modoc Indian war. To Gen. Frank Wheaton and the officers who served under him, our acknowledgments are due for their gallant and soldierly services from the first, and for their generous conduct toward the Oregon volunteers. A resolution of thanks would not be inappropriate in the premises, as our entire eastern frontier was involved in the success of the Modoc campaigns. As to the Modoc outlaws who committed the massacres of the 29th and 30th of November, 1872, and who now stand indicted for murder in Jackson County, they should not be in the jurisdiction of the State by the direct order of the President of the United States. They are now fugitives from the justice of this State. As soon as the unlawful detention ceases, they are liable to be returned on the requisition of the Governor of Oregon, and to be submitted to trial and punishment according to law."

GOV. SMITH ON THE BOURBONS.

The Atlanta *Constitution* reports somewhat differently the remarks of Gov. Smith in his speech at Marietta, Ga., upon the stirrers-up of strife in the South. It represents him as saying: "We can not gain anything we desire by force. We learn of some who, in the exuberance of their patriotism, seem always ready to do battle against the Federal Government in vindication of the rights of their sections. It is to be regretted that they are not so anxious to engage in fight [illegible] try the benefits of their services during the late war. [illegible] sons of Mars [illegible] war without [illegible]. But enough of these gentlemen [illegible] time have [illegible] quiet and peaceable [illegible]. Georgia has there been a stronger disposition on the part of the people to promote their industrial interests, develop the resources, protect the persons of and of property, and enforce the laws, than exists at this time. Through the ballot-box alone should we hope to drive the Radical party from power and restore an honest administration of public affairs."

SUGAR IN MEXICO.

A sugar planter, just arrived at Houston, Texas, from Tuxpan, Mexico, where there is an American colony, gives a cheerful account of the Tuxpan Valley and its prospects. He asserts that sugar lands can be bought for 33⅓ cents per acre, and [illegible] from Mexican proprietors. Cane can be ground the year round, the rows cut down on [illegible] on the next. Trade between Tuxpan and Galveston and New-Orleans is steadily, though slowly, increasing.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
111th year began MONDAY, Sept. 14.
SCHOOL.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
{ B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,
Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 29. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
FALL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, Sept. 23 and 24, at 9 A. M. For catalogue and June entrance examination papers, address Prof. SAML. KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.
The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute.
Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

A FRENCH AND A GERMAN LADY ARE forming a weekly sewing and fancy-work class for children and young ladies. The conversation will be in French and German. Inquire of janitor for Miss FRANK, at No. 101 West 48th st.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

MISS. BURGESS
WILL REOPEN her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER HOME classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th st.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIest education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.
Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.
MISS M. W. WARREN.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS ISABEL S. MOORE will reopen Sept. 29, in Sunday-school-room of New Jerusalem Church No. 114 East 35th st.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

DR. CALLISENS' DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER,
Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,
No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.
A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
FOUNDED A. D., 1820.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS.—The Antique School will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 5. The drawing from the cast which every applicant, old or new, is required to submit, will be examined by the Council on Saturday night, Oct. 3, or on any Monday evening thereafter. The Life School will reopen in due course.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary,
National Academy of Design.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York, re-opens Oct. 1. New scholars will report Sept. 20, when teachers will class them. Mrs. REED is at home and will receive applications in person or by letter.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge: $300 instruction and board.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery, Up-town College No. 1,275 Broadway. Young and middle-aged men, boys, and ladies qualified for business; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

A PARISIAN LADY WHO TEACHES FRENCH in a first-class institution, wishes to find board in a family in return for instruction in French and music. Address Miss B. M., care of F. W. Christern, No. 77 University place.

VACANCY FOR THREE MISSES.—TUITION in English, French, music, and board $5 per week. Apply at No. 231 Washington av., corner Willoughby av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL REopen Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.
FEODOR THOMSON, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY Sept. 24.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THOROugh instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olssen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, 358 LEXINGTON av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander,	John Brooks,	Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Jno. Auchincloss,	Adam T. Bruce,	John L. Melcher,
John Adriance,	Benjamin Curtis,	Orson D. Munn,
Jas. B. Adriance,	Henry Day,	Wm. H. Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	Jas. H. Goadby,	James Somerville
John S. Boyd,	Parker Handy,	Homer H. Stuart.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.
The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.
on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Gause, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS,
Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.
NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.
References:
Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail.
Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years: $400 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
AUG. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university desires to establish a school, in which the thorough drill of English public schools would be given. Takes private pupils. Prepares for scientific schools and college.(English or American.) Highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st., City.

TEACHERS' BUREAU, NO. 67 WEST 35TH st.—Schools and parents promptly supplied with efficient and reliable teachers, especially for languages, music, and drawing. Teachers recommended only when found capable. ALMA S. MITCHELL, No. 67 West 35th st. Open from 10 to 3.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF EXPErience, graduate of Columbia College, will give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A FOREIGN LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT for a few hours daily to teach finishing music, singing, English, French, German, Italian, &c. Address Mrs S., care of F. W. Christern, foreign book-seller, No. 77 University place.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY TEACHER OF French, music, (and German, if possible,); $600 and a home. Apply at Mrs. Mitchell's Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A HARVARD GRADUATE DESIRES A FEW more private pupils. Address W. S., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO GIVES LESSONS in some of the best City families, has a few hours disengaged. Address Miss H. Y. E., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A YALE GRADUATE DESIRES TO GIVE PRIvate instruction; the best references offered. Address K., No 243 5th av.

TWO COLLEGE GRADUATES, (HARVARD and Dartmouth,) experienced instructors, desire tutoring or other work for the evening. Highest testimonials. Address C., Box No. 2,676, P. O.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantles, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

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A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

George Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business. **RECEIVE DEPOSITS** subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate **COMMERCIAL PAPER.**

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

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BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors of GEORGE MERRITT, deceased,
the following Stocks and Bonds:
$10,000 Central Pacific Railroad (State aid) 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1883.
$5,000 Houston and Texas Central Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.
$25,000 Northern Missouri Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Toledo and Wabash Railroad Equipment Bonds.
$4,000 Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
11 Bonds Mobile and Ohio Railroad, $225 each.
$8,000 Mobile and Ohio Railroad 8 per cent. Interest Bonds.
240 Shares Spring Mountain Coal Company, $50 each, leased to Lehigh Valley Railroad.
75 Shares Wells-Fargo Express Company, $100 each.
400 Shares Western Union Telegraph Co., $100 each.
50 Shares Guardian Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
80 Shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
400 Shares Westchester Fire Insurance Co., $10 each.
100 Shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each.
200 Shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each.
150 Shares Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, $100 each.
200 Shares Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, $100 each.
455 Shares Illinois Central Railroad, $100 each.
300 Shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, $100 each.
400 Shares Philadelphia and Reading R. R., $50 each.
100 Shares Central Railroad of New-Jersey, $100 each.
24 Shares Michigan Central Railroad, $100 each.
642 Shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, $50 each.
400 Shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, guaranteed, $50 each.
100 Shares Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, $100 each.
325 Shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, $100 each.
WILLIAM B. DOUGLAS, }
WILLIAM A. HAINES, } Executors.
DOUGLAS MERRITT, }

$2,384,000.
PROPOSALS FOR NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.
Principal and Interest at seven per cent., payable in CURRENCY, or six per cent. in GOLD, at option of bidder.
To redeem City Bonds due in 1874.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,384,000, Consolidated Stocks of the City of New-York, interest payable semi-annually. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1896.
The stocks will be issued as Registered Stock, principal and interest payable in lawful currency of the United States, at seven per cent. per annum, or principal and interest payable in gold coin at six per cent. per annum, either as registered or coupon stock, at the option of the bidder, if a sufficient amount is bid for six per cent stock payable in gold to warrant its issue.
The proposals will state the amount of each kind of stock desired, and whether payable at seven per cent. in CURRENCY, or six per cent. in GOLD, and the price per $100 thereof.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
For full information see advertisement in the *City Record.*
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Controller's Office, Sept. 19, 1874.

CARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26, 1874.
We take pleasure in announcing to our friends and customers that we are prepared to anticipate the remainder of our extension notes, (the last payment maturing July 1, 1875,) given to depositors in settlement of their balances last October.
Holders of notes are requested to present them without delay for payment.
We take this occasion to express to our friends the warm appreciation we have of their indulgence to us, and particularly for the prompt and kind manner in which it was granted; and, in again offering our services, we trust we shall receive in the future a continuance of their confidence and kind feeling.
Very respectfully, E. W. CLARK & CO.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT, Esq., at Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO'S., No. 56 Wallstreet, New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of CHARLES MERRIAM, Agent. No. 26 Sears' Building, Boston, will be received until TUESDAY, October 6, 1874, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of Mortgage dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, October 7, 1874, and the accepted bids declared.
WM. H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHL. THAYER. }

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, }
UNION BUILDING, NOS. 52 AND 54 WILLIAM ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1874. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill vacancies caused by rotation of service, and for other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 217 West 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., 17th of September inst., until 10 o'clock A. M. 12th of October next.
By order, W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The previleges reserved to the stockholders of this Company, by circular of 20th of August, were extended to 1st of October, on complaint of many stockholders that they had not received said circulars, and no further extension will be given. Circulars may be had on application, at
Rooms Nos. 63 and 64 Drexel Building.
WM. HOGE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE, & BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY. }
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 12, 1874. }
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held in the Company's Office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on the 29th day of September inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
The poll will be open from 10:30 to 11 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 19th to 29th, both inclusive. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Montclair Railway Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of October, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 111 Liberty st., at which time bona-fide bondholders, or their legal representatives, are requested to attend. The committee appointed at the last meeting of the bondholders will then make their report.
W. B. LEONARD,
Chairman of Committee.

FINANCIAL.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

Houston and Texas Central Railway
1st MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.
A Small Amount on Main Lines for Sale at Ninety and Interest.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Magic Ruffle Company, for the election of three Trustees, will be held at the office of the company, No. 52 White st., New-York, on MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon. B. URNER, Treasurer.
New-York, Sept. 26.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30	Java, Saturday, Oct. 17
Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21
*Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7	Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24
China, Saturday, Oct. 10	*Scotia, Wed'day, Oct. 28
*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1874. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloons, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.
Victoria, Saturday..Oct. 3 | Utopia, Saturday....Oct. 24
Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 10 | Bolivia, Saturday....Oct. 31
California, Saturday.Oct. 17 | Elysia, Saturday.....Nov. 7
RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
As low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Oct 7
STATE OF FLORIDA..........Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Oct. 21
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 28
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt......Oct. 3, 11 A. M. | England.....Oct. 17, 9 A. M.
The Queen..Oct. 10, 3 P. M. | Spain........Oct. 24,
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........Saturday, Oct. 8, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Oct. 3
ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday..Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Oct. 31
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

AMERICAN LINE.
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.
ILLINOIS..........Oct. 1 | INDIANA..........Oct. 22
OHIO..........Oct. 8 | *ABBOTSFORD..........Oct. 29
*KENILWORTH....Oct. 15 | PENNSYLVANIA....Nov. 5
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS.,
Liverpool. | Queenstown.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LIMON, on SATURDAY, Oct. 3.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, Tuesday, Sept. 29.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Oct. 1.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Oct. 3.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Oct. 9
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Oct. 27
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL..........Oct. 8
ATLAS..........Oct. 30
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 29
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Oct. 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Oct. 13.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
FOR HAVANA.
CITY OF HAVANA, (via Nassau.)..........Thursday, Oct. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Oct. 8
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Oct. 10
CITY OF MERIDA..........Thursday, Oct. 15
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Oct. 10
CUBA..........Saturday, Oct. 31
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY.
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 1, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P.M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 6:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:30, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4.20 and 8.20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.
FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.
For tickets and staterooms, apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O. C. & B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, L. W. FILKINS,
Freight Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, 22d....11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d.......4:00 P. M.
Wed'day, 23d.....2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 24th.....6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 24th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 25th.......7:00 A. M.
Friday, 25th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 26th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th...3:30 P. M.	Monday, 28th.......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th...10:00 A. M.	Wedn'day, 30th.....7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Special trains to and from Saratoga, after Oct. 3, will leave New-York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Albany on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning following day, $1.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR YONKER'S DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell, at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1874, at 12:30 P. M., for account of whom it may concern: One hundred and ten of the first mortgage convertible bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company, for $1,000 each, payable Jan. 1, May 1, 1919; interest at 7 per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, in gold, in New-York or London. Also, forty first mortgage convertible bonds (Pacific Division) of the same railway company for $1,000 each, payable Jan. 1, 1909. Also, fifty first mortgage (Muscatine Western Extension) convertible bonds of the same railway company for $1,000 each, payable Sept. 1, 1908. Also, twenty Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company's first mortgage sinking fund bonds for $1 000 each, payable in gold, July 1, 1902; and six bonds of the County of Lowndes, Miss., for $1,000 each, payable Nov. 1, 1889. All with interest coupons attached. The sale will be in lots to suit purchasers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CASPER JACOBS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will sell at public auction the stock of men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, at the auction-house of Jones Underhill & Scudder, No. 9 Greene street, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock.
By order of
CHARLES WERNER, Assignee.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.
TO BUILDERS, HOUSE-MOVERS, &c.—Auction sale of nineteen buildings and parts of buildings, on line of extension of Lexington av., THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, on the ground, commencing at No. 137 East 112th st. Catalogues on the ground.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 60,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 4 P. M., a collection of English and American Books, old and new.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 46 West 45th st., all the handsome furniture contained in the above house, consisting of the usual variety velvet and Brussels carpets, black walnut and rosewood parlor, dining and bed-room furniture, mattresses, mantel glass, crockery, glass ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Catalogues at No. 55 Pine st.